FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Albania: New Missiles Illustrate U.S. 'Hegemonistic' Strategy BB 1
Prague Sees W. European Resistance to Nuclear Missiles BB 1
GDR: NATO Plans Raise Question of Future of Detente BB 2
Warsaw Hopes for Progress at Vienna Arms Reduction Talks [Stawicki] BB 3
CSSR Criticizes UK Decision To Accept U.S. Missiles [Cedrovsky] BB 3
Florin Explains GDR Disarmament Proposals BB 4
Budapest Views False Nuclear Attack Alert, SALT II BB 5

ALBANIA

Trade Protocol for 1980 Signed With Hungary B 1
Polish Trade Delegation Signs Protocol in Tirana B 1
Yugoslav Economic Delegation From Kosovo Arrives B 1
ZERI I POPULLIT Views Significance of October Revolution B 1
Paper Supports Recent Anti-U.S. Events in Iran [ZERI I POPULLIT] B 4
Briefs: Delegation to Greece; Writers, Artists Delegation Returns B 6

BULGARIA

BTA: Hua Guofeng's West Europe Tour Opposes Detente [Shishmanov] C 1
BCP, Government Issue Decree on Prices, Wages C 2
Comment on Decree [Dimitrov] C 5
Briefs: Ukranian Gosplan Delegation; Bread Shortage Discussion C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commentary on Takeover of U.S. Embassy in Tehran [Lorincz in Bratislava PRAVDA 9 Nov] D 1
Emperor Hirohito Gives Luncheon in Honor of Strougal D 2
Metallurgy Cooperation Agreement With GDR Signed D 2
Husak Receives New Greek, Danish, Netherlands Envoys D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Honecker's Visit to Ethiopia E 1
Arrival in Addis Ababa E 1
Wreath-Laying Ceremony E 1
Award Ceremony Remarks E 2
First Round of Talks E 2
More on Talks E 2
Mengistu Hosts Dinner E 3
Mengistu Dinner Speech E 4
Honecker Dinner Speech E 5
Visit to Militia Camp E 7
Honecker Address to Farmers Association E 8
Stone-Laying Ceremony E 9
Briefing on Ethiopian Achievements E 9

Gift Exchange With Mayor E 10
Delegation Attends National Theater E 10
Briefs: Central Committee Member Dies; New Ambassador to Zaire; E 10
New Argentine, Zairian Ambassadors; New National
Committee; Sugar Beet Harvest

HUNGARY

Aczel, CSSR's Lucan Exchange Views F 1
GDR's Naumann Leads Berlin Party Committee on Visit F 1
Joint Economic Committee With Mongolia Meets F 1
Labor Ministry Details 1980 Wage Regulation System F 1
Fieldwork Progress Noted; Drought No Longer a Threat F 2
Sowing Well Advanced [NEPSZABADSAG 31 Oct] F 2
Drought Ends [MAGYAR HIRLAP 1 Nov] F 3
Briefs: Greek Ambassador Departs F 3

POLAND

Jaroszewicz Receives Soviet Minister of Higher Education G 1
Werblan Presents Awards at Academic Competition G 1
PAP Cites Press Comment on Death of S. Korea's Pak G 1
PZPR Politburo Discusses Jablonski's Visit to Latin America G 2
Bajur Appointed Deputy Minister of Light Industry G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 7 Nov]

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Visit by France's Mitterrand H 1
Meeting With Ceausescu H 1
9 November Departure [SCINTEIA 10 Nov] H 2
Ceausescu Congratulates Peruvian CP Secretary on Reelection H 2
[SCINTEIA 10 Nov]
Italian Foreign Minister Malfatti Departs Bucharest H 2
Niculescu Receives Italian Banker; Joint Bank Established H 3
Burtica Receives Canadian Provincial Minister H 3
Ceausescu Chairs Executive Committee Meeting 12 November H 3
Delegations Arrive in Bucharest for 12th RCP Congress H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Sends Message to Popular Technology Conference I 1
Conference Activities I 1
Tito Message Congratulates Belgrade Radio on Anniversary I 2
Commentaries on U.S. Embassy Situation in Tehran I 3
POLITIKA Views [Gustincic, 8 Nov] I 3
Belgrade Radio Comment [Vuckovic] I 4
Information Secretary Bajra Arrives in Bonn 12 November I 5
LCY's Marinc Receives Iraqi Ba'th Official I 5

ALBANIA: NEW MISSILES ILLUSTRATE U.S. 'HEGEMONISTIC' STRATEGY

AU132145 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 13 Nov 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has been reported that NATO's nuclear planning group met in the Hague today with the participation of defense ministers of that military bloc. The meeting's main topic is to examine the plan on deployment of 572 new American nuclear missiles to Europe in the near future and to discuss various concrete measures to open the way for its implementation as soon as possible.

The American imperialists and their closest allies have long been talking about the indispensability of implementing that plan. President Carter, supreme commander of NATO forces, Rogers and others have frequently stressed recently the necessity for the immediate deployment of the previously mentioned missiles to Europe.

The aggressive political and military activities undertaken by the United States to further modernize NATO once again convincingly shows the great importance which the American imperialists attach to that military bloc in their hegemonistic and expansionist strategy. The efforts of American imperialists for military reinforcements and the allocation of large expenditures for military purposes should be seen in light of and closely connected with that aggressive strategy. As has been reported, this year the U.S. Senate approved another large military spending budget of about $132 billion, a large part of which will be used to produce Pershing-II missiles [word indistinct] and so forth.

The American military plans, drafted at the Pentagon and implemented by NATO's military and political bodies, concretely reflect the unrestricted arms race in which the two imperialist superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--are actually engaged and their interimperialist rivalry. The feverish war preparations by the two imperialist superpowers and the equipping of their aggressive military blocs with new weapons categorically rejects the noise raised by the American and Soviet propaganda machine about the so-called desire of the United States and Soviet Union for general peace and security.

PRAGUE SEES W. EUROPEAN RESISTANCE TO NUCLEAR MISSILES

LD132354 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The 2-day meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group opened in the Hague today. Commenting on it a Radio Prague news analyst says:

Before leaving Washington for the Hague, American Defense Secretary Harold Brown left no one in any doubt that he would do his best already at this meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group to assert the Pentagon's plans and persuade even the disobedient members of the pact to accept the deployment of new nuclear missiles in western Europe.

Washington is well aware that the results of the Hague meeting of the defense ministers of NATO can significantly influence NATO's council meeting to be held in December in Brussels. This will be no easy decision making. There exist quite serious disputes between NATO member-states. The Netherlands defense minister, Willem Scholten, will have to take into consideration the attitude of the Christian Democratic parliamentarians who spoke unequivocally against the deployment of such nuclear missiles in Holland--and they spoke in favor of talks with the Soviet Union.

Denmark's defense minister should respect his government's unequivocal stand against modernization and against the deployment of new nuclear weapons in western Europe. The Belgian defense minister should tell the Hague meeting that his government has not yet made a definite decision. And what about West Germany? Unfortunately that country is prepared to accept new American missiles on its territory, provided these missiles are also stationed in Britain, Italy and the Benelux countries. London has already agreed. Italy is under strong pressure from Washington and it would not be surprising if Rome, too obediently agrees. So far, however, only Denmark and partly Holland are putting up a big resistance. Evidently the Pentagon pressure will not concentrate only on these countries.

However, it is necessary to see that the debate on whether or not to deploy new nuclear missiles in western Europe is not easy going either in Bonn. The opposition to such plans is increasing within West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party. The Schmidt government is being pressed not to take a hasty decision and to close the door before negotiations with the Soviet Union.

This shows that the question of modernizing nuclear weapons has become a trial, a test, for the Atlantic countries. The next few days will show whether politicians from these countries have stood the (?proof).

GDR: NATO PLANS RAISE QUESTION OF FUTURE OF DETENTE

DW131005 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1845 GMT 12 Nov 79 DW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The fact that the NATO leadership today, roughly 4 weeks prior to the decision on stationing missiles, still has to deal with the question of how it is to make the onslaught against the foundation of European security palatable to the public is, above all, a good omen. It represents an avowal that even an unprecedented propaganda campaign has only partly had the desired and expected success.

For several months politicians, military men and other shady witnesses have fed the western mass media with more and more new discoveries and proofs of an alleged threat from the East. Future historians, the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU says today, will determine that there has hardly been an era in which the people were so misinformed as at the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties. As during the times of John Foster Dulles, the recipe today is to produce the idea of a threat from the outside and create an emotional atmosphere similar to war psychology to induce the peoples to shoulder the burden of the arms race.

The speech delivered by Leonid Brezhnev here in Berlin, and the proposals of the Soviet Union, bolstered by advance concessions, have thrown into disorder NATO strategists' plans for stationing additional missile weapons in western Europe. Public opinion has become active not only over here in the socialist world but also in western and northern Europe, and it is not by chance that parliaments and governments of some NATO countries have voiced concern over the heating up of the arms race without first negotiating with the Soviet Union.

But the threat emanating from the December decisions of the NATO council meeting to the security of western Europe still remains. The warning voiced by Leonid Brezhnev that talks immediately be started instead of taking over-hasty action has not met with a positive response yet. Thus, there also remains the question as to how the policy of detente is to be continued, and all verbal acts of distortion which the NATO propaganda may still produce will not be sufficient enough to bypass the far-reaching consequences of this question.

WARSAW HOPES FOR PROGRESS AT VIENNA ARMS REDUCTION TALKS

LD140036 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Ryszard Stawicki Commentary]

[Text] The European continent is the territory of the highest concentration of modern mass annihilation weapons. It is here that the two major military groupings, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, border on each other. It is here that the two world wars began. The new NATO plans provide for the deployment in western Europe of 464 Tomahawk cruise missiles of a range of 2,400 miles and 108 Pershing ballistic rockets of a range 1,600 miles. Let is be remembered that there are some 8,000 U.S. nuclear warheads and 3,000 (?carriers) of all types. All this adds up to a potential of what is described as an overkilling capacity and, as is known, the Soviet Union, the main force within the Warsaw Treaty, has no medium-range aircraft or nuclear missiles deployed outside its own territory.

In his speech in Berlin on October 7th [as heard] the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev announced the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 tanks from central Europe and pledged his country's readiness to reduce the number of medium-range missiles stationed in the USSR's European part, provided NATO doesn't go ahead with the deployment of new types of nuclear weapons. Mr Brezhnev's Berlin proposals must be seen, after the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II Treaty, as another major boost to the Vienna negotiations on arms and troops reductions in central Europe. At the Vienna conference itself, the Warsaw Treaty countries came up with a new package of proposals in June, but there has been no response from the west so far. The socialist states have agreed to two-stage reductions. In the first, only Soviet and American forces would be cut in a two to one ratio. The remaining states would declare their intentions in the second stage. A precondition for any compromise formula, the socialist countries maintain, is that the security of neither side can be infringed upon. It seems that the future of the Vienna talks depends on whether NATO would respond to the latest Soviet proposals. What is at stake goes beyond the scope of the Vienna negotiations. It is the question whether Europe would be protected from the so-called fourth generation nuclear weapons of unprecedented destructive force and laying a heavy burden on state budgets.

Recent leakages speak of Bonn's intention to submit fresh proposals in Vienna. The thinking is that these reports seem to suggest that the initiative is to provide appearances of NATO's (?attempt) to give the negotiations a new lease of life, while defacto serving to distract attention from NATO's planned deployment of medium-range missiles in western Europe.

Poland is deeply committed to military relaxation in Europe, in view of her historical experience and her geographical location. For humanitarian, economic and military reasons, she had forwarded numerous proposals serving European disarmament, if only to mention the Rapacki Plan to create a nuclear-free zone. There is no doubt that the acceptance of the Soviet proposals and the starting of talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons would allow us all to look with a great measure of optimism into the future.

CSSR CRITICIZES UK DECISION TO ACCEPT U.S. MISSILES

LD092232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Editor Jiri Cedrovsky commentary: "The Voice of Good Will and the Voice of Ill Will"]

[Text] The U.S. WALL STREET JOURNAL newspaper has observed somewhat sadly that the issue of U.S. missile deployment in West Europe has already provoked disputes within the alliance.

This was not, however, the discovery of the American daily. It has been common knowledge for some time now that not all west European countries are enthusiastic about this plan. The missiles are not wanted by Denmark, whose prime minister, Ankwer Jorgensen, has rejected Pershings and Tomahawks and declared that he does not recommend them to other countries either. The majority of deputies in the Netherlands Parliament are of the same opinion, and it is known that the government intends to propose postponing the deployment of American missiles in west Europe. Representatives of other European capitalist states hold the same view, as witnessed by the pronouncement of Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor, of six Norwegian deputies.

The fact remains, however, that besides the voices of good will other voices can also be heard in Europe. One such voice is coming fron across the English Channel, from the seat of the British conservative government. Here, at No. 10 Downing Street, a decision has already been made in favor of American missiles--or to be more precise, in favor of 150 missiles--being deployed in East Anglia, and Margaret Thatcher is their prophet. Together with Francis Pym, the secretary of defense, she shouts publicly that at the meeting of the aggressive Atlantic alliance in Brussels in December the conservatives will prove their loyalty to their transatlantic ally with an unequivocal yes to the missiles.

Since 3 May when they won the elections, Thatcher and company have made no bones about the fact that a militaristic course will form an essential part of their policy. At the annual conference of the conservatives at the beginning of October in Blackpool, which resembled a rally of enraged shareholders rather than of rational people, all those who spoke enthusiastically in favor of armament and against peace and disarmament proposals reaped frenetic applause. While the heads of other Western governments reacted positively or reservedly to the peace proposals of Comrade Brezhnev, Margaret Thatcher chose a different path. Quite inconsiderately she recalled the 20 million victims which World War II cost the Soviet Union only to (?remark) that the price for any Soviet adventure would be similar or even higher. The DAILY OBSERVER (?took her to task), rebuking her for displaying crudeness in her thinking and feeling which is dangerous for a statesman. West Germany's DER SPIEGEL remarked that these had been strong words coming from the mouth of a prime minister whose armed forces have at their disposal precisely four Polaris submarines.

Nonetheless, it is certain that Margaret Thatcher, backed by 150 cruise missiles and the intended modernization of the British nuclear force, will be even bolder and more aggressive than hitherto, more outrageous and arrogant than becomes a prime minister. This is a warning for other west European states to which the deployment of the new American missiles is not merely a question of a dispute within the alliance, as the aforementioned WALL STREET JOURNAL has said, but a matter going far beyond their (?countries).

FLORIN EXPLAINS GDR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD092356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2106 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] United Nations/New York (ADN correspondent)--The objective now is binding international agreements on arms limitation and disarmament which will lead, step by step, to complete and general disarmament. This was stated today by Peter Florin, deputy foreign minister and permanent representative of the GDR to the United Nations, in explaining the GDR draft resolution which proposes early negotiations on these questions and the start of negotiations on new disarmament proposals. The Political Committee has to decide on the draft.

Negotiations in all relevant bodies would have to be intensified to such an extend that they "keep in step with the amassing and perfecting of means of warfare," Florin said. "With their help, the gap which exists between the programmatic decrees of the final document of the disarmament special meeting and practical results must be closed."

SALT II proved that the most complicated questions could be settled.

BUDAPEST VIEWS FALSE NUCLEAR ATTACK ALERT, SALT II

LD102238 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Part of the U.S. Air Force was put on alert yesterday morning as a result of a technical error. A test program indicating enemy bombers approaching was fed into one of the computers of the alarm system. Several U.S. Air Force bases were alerted. Ten interceptors took off in search of the enemy bombers. After six minutes the mistake was discovered and the planes were ordered to return.

I am sure that our dear viewers have been shocked by this news. There cannot be anyone who did not immediately think: And what would have happened if? And who would be satisfied with the explanation of technical error, as if a shorted telephone line or a faulty carburator were at issue? The communique finds it necessary to stress that the events are not connected with the drama of the hostages in Tehran--perhaps, although everything is possible behind the political stage props in the United States.

The alert caused by a technical error of this sort can be utilized to manipulate the mood of the public--and of the Senate. The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided yesterday to recommend to the Senate to ratify the SALT II Treaty. Even though a few supplementary interpretations have been added, these do not affect the essence of the treaty. If the Senate approves SALT II in this form, it will come into force and can create the detente which the world so greatly needs at this moment.

The Senate debate is yet to come, however. A two-thirds majority is needed for ratification, that is, 67 votes in favor. At present 20 senators seem certain to vote no and 40 to vote yes. The adherents of SALT must win over 27 of the remaining 40 senators in order to secure the two-thirds majority needed for ratification. The opponents of SALT, however, can gain their goal by winning a further 14 votes.

The recommendation of the Foreign Relations Committee is an important victory for those who want to see SALT II ratified. This can have a favorable affect on the still undecided senators. Carter spoke optimistically today on the subject, but will this false alarm not exert an influence in the opposite direction?

Let us, however, accept that the alert was an accident. Even so, the sort of atmosphere in which a technical error can mobilize the military machine capable of destroying the world, an atmosphere of mistrust, is no accident. This terrible atmosphere, burdened with the possibility of catastrophe, is brought about by the stubbornness with which Washington regularly rejects the sensible recommendations for the creation of mutual trust.

It is to feared that Washington will fail to reach this conclusion, but it is worth remembering that mistrust hinders progress in every sphere. As many viewers will remember, President Ford began his election campaign 4 years ago by eliminating the word detente from his political vocabulary--and he lost.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1980 SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU092200 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1980 was signed today in Tirana between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the People's Republic of Hungary. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Myrteza Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the Hungarian side by Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade. The ceremony was attended by both countries' delegations and by Ferenc Dragon, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Hungary to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

During its stay in our country the Hungarian government trade delegation was also received by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade.

POLISH TRADE DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL IN TIRANA

AU092205 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1980 was signed today in Tirana between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the People's Republic of Poland. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the Polish side by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy minister of foreign trade and maritime economy. The ceremony was attended by members of both delegations, as well as by [name indistinct], charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Poland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

During its stay in our country the Polish government trade delegation was also received by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade.

YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC DELEGATION FROM KOSOVO ARRIVES

AU111730 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 11 Nov 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Economic Chamber of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo led by Nazmi Mustafa, chairman of the Economic Chamber, arrived in Tirana yesterday at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The delegation was met by Nikolla Profi, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and others.

ZERI I POPULLIT VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

AU071247 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 7 Nov 79 AU

["The Teachings of October--A Source of Inspiration For the Proletarian Revolution"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 7 (ATA)--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which reads among others:

There are many remarkable days and events in the history of the world revolutionary movement, but November 7, the day of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, holds a special place.

This event shook the world, because the October Revolution, led by the revolutionary strategist of genius V.I. Lenin opened up a new epoch in the history of mankind--the epoch of the proletarian revolutions and of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the epoch of the triumph of socialism, thus translating into life the magnificent forecasts of the founders of scientific socialism, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, on the historic mission of the proletariat and on the possibility of its organisation as a ruling class.

The October Revolution is inseparable from the name and the activity of the great leader and teacher of the international proletariat, V.I. Lenin, as well as from the name of J.V. Stalin, who, as the closest comrade and cofighter of Lenin, made an important contribution to the preparation, the triumph and consolidation of its results.

The stand towards the October Revolution, the article continues, has been and remains in essence a touchstone to distinguish those who defend the revolutionary theory of the proletariat and fight for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and imperialism and those who counterpoise it and serve the imperialist bourgeoisie in order to preserve the rotten capitalist order.

Particularly at present, when a fierce struggle is going on between the forces of the revolution and counterrevolution, between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism of all hues, the teachings of the October are of special importance and always retain their validity.

In his very important work "Imperialism and the Revolution," Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses: "The modern revisionists are in particular against the Leninist theory of the revolution, because it shows their worthlessness and reveals their real countenance of renegades." This theory requires that the revolutionary party of the working class have the violent revolution at the center of its strategy and unite, organize and lead the masses in struggle by exploiting the objective conditions which are created from the economic and social situation. But what do the modern revisionists dish out? No more no less, their language is similiar with that of the renegades of the Second International, against whom the Bolsheviks, led by Lenin and Stalin, fought with determination. Some, such as the Yugoslav revisionists and "Eurocommunists" openly come out against the experience of the October and the whole world revolutionary movement and seek a "socialism with a human face," which does not emerge from the class struggle, but from ballots," historic compromises," "pluralist democracy," under which both the oppressed and oppressors, the proletarians and the bourgeoisie "will march together." The Soviet revisionists, too, have acted and act in a more and more disguised form, but always with the same aims. They present themselves as successors of Lenin's deed and of the October Revolution propagating that allegedly in the Soviet Union today "a developed socialist society has been built," that allegedly in that country "they fight for the construction of communism." In reality there is nothing in common between the October Revolution, the teachings of V.I. Lenin and the line pursued by the Soviet revisionists in the internal and international plane. This line, codified by the 20th and 22nd congresses of the Soviet revisionist party, led to the bourgeois degeneration of the socialist state which emerged from the October Revolution and transformed it into a socialimperialist state which interferes everywhere just like U.S. imperialism, to strangle the revolution and establish its hegemony.

The Chinese revisionists, who are inspired by "Mao Zedong Thought", writes ZERI I POPULLIT further on, have never accepted the Leninist theory of the proletarian revolution. As the servants of the local and international bourgeoisie they are, they disoriented the Chinese proletariat and did not allow the Chinese revolution to be transformed into a proletarian revolution. Through their notorious theory of "three worlds," they are doing their utmost to sabotage the proletarian revolution and the national-liberation revolutions. They have totally negated the teachings of the Great October Revolution, presenting these teachings as worthless for our time. This is clearly testified also by the endeavours being made by the Chinese revisionist leaders to impose on the Marxist-Leninist parties of other countries the "experience" of the so-called Chinese Cultural Revolution, proclaiming it even as a law of universal character, endeavours which Comrade Enver Hoxha severely criticizes and resolutely turns down. "According to them"--says Comrade Enver Hoxha in "Reflections on China" (first volume)--"from now on it is not necessary to be inspired by the Great October Socialist Revolution..., but by the Cultural Revolution, because as Marxism-Leninism has been replaced by "Mao Zedong Thought", so the Cultural Revolution contains the October Socialist Revolution.... This is a disgraceful and anti-Marxist stand."

The course of events in the world, the article goes on, has shown how scientific and far-sighted is the analysis made by Comrade Enver Hoxha in the work "Imperialism and the Revolution", where the Leninist theory of the proletarian revolution is defended and further enriched and where the theses that the revolution is not just an aspiration and a future prospect, but a problem taken up for solution, too, is scientifically substantiated.

Throwing their glance in the past, the Marxist-Leninists find inspiration at the actions of the Bolsheviks, who, led by V. I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin, were the first to raise the banner of the proletarian revolution.

Although revisionism was temporarily established in the Soviet Union, the October Revolution was betrayed and capitalism was reestablished, the ideas and the cause of the October Revolution are always alive in the fold of the international proletariat, the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties. They are always alive in Socialist Albania. They are implemented, enriched and carried forward with unflinching loyalty by all the world revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movements, the Party of Labour of Albania with all its line and activity in the field of the internal and foreign policy, thus honourably carrying out through to the end its revolutionary, national and international task.

The immortal ideas of the Great October, ZERI I POPULLIT concludes, call on the workers wherever they are as Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution", "to rise up against their age-old enemies and break their chains, to carry out the revolution and not submit to monopolies and capitalists, as the modern revisionists advocate. The task of the Marxist-Leninists, of the true revolutionaries is to call on the proletarians and the peoples to rise for the new world, for their world, for the socialist world."

Such articles are published in other newspapers as well. Meanwhile, various political-social and cultural-artistic activities have been organised these days devoted to the 7th and 8th of November, to the 62nd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution and to the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Party of Labour in Albania.

Many visitors have gone to the house museum where the PLA was founded in November 8, 1941, to the national liberation museums in all the country as well as to the "Lenin-Stalin" museum in Tirana. On the occasion of these festivities many talks, lectures, artistic programmes etc., have been organised.

PAPER SUPPORTS RECENT ANTI-U.S. EVENTS IN IRAN

AU101425 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU

["The Iranian People Resolutely Defend Their National Interests and Aspirations--Editorial of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 10 (ATA)--Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an editorial, which reads:

The peoples revolution in Iran is in the process of its development. The Iranian people aspire and fight for still greater victories;

The revolution which burst out in Iran smashed not only the monarchy of the Pahlavi, but it served also as a signal and clarion call for the other peoples to overthrow the tyrannies, to win their freedom and independence;

The Iranian people, the working class, the peasantry and youth, have savage enemies, but they are in position to withstood all the enemies. They have in their hands numerous means to defend the victories of the revolution. Above all, they have the oil, which continues to shake the capitalist world;

The Albanian people wish that the just cause of the Iranian people triumph.

Follows the full text of the editorial:

The attention of the world public opinion is again being attracted these days by the events which are taking place in Iran, where another powerful wave of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people has commenced. In Tehran, the students occupied the U.S. Embassy courageously clashing with the U.S. Marines, whom they disarmed and forced to surrender. They brought down the American flag, which is being burned by the manifestants in the streets of Tehran and other cities of the country. They have also occupied the U.S. "cultural" center in Esfahan. At the same time, in Iran it is said that the export of oil to the U.S.A. might be cancelled.

In these manifestations the Iranian people, its working class and students express their profound hatred for American imperialism and are persistently asking the U.S. administration to hand over the shah so that he render account to the letter for the monstruous crimes he has perpetrated against the people as an oppressor and tool of Washington. Likewise, they are resolutely asking that the Embassy of the United States of America put an end to its activity as a center of espionage in favour of American imperialism. In Tehran the students have also occupied the building of the British Embassy demanding from the London government to hand over Shaphur Bakhtiar, tne former prime minister of the shah.

Through these anti-imperialist revolutionary stands and actions the Iranian people are giving another powerful blow to the administrations of Carter and Thatcher.

The Iranian people, unbent in their just struggle, are persistently demanding the handing over of the shah, whom the U.S. imperialists have put under their umbrella and keep him in the U.S. hotels. But now, in the face of the new outburst of the struggle of the Iranian people, in the face of the indignation of the world public opinion, in the face of the revolt and just and legitimate demands of the Iranians, the U.S. imperialists have lowered their feathers, and indeed, they are promising that they have set up a committee "to examine the situation," that they have not given political asylum to the shah, but have accepted him for "humanitarian" reasons. The chieftain of American imperialism, Carter, urgently sent to Iran the former attorney general, Clark. Besides this, these days, Washington is also making open threats for the "establishment of U.S. economic sanctions against Iran," "for a determined action on the part of the U.S.A." The chieftains of U.S. imperialism make threats that they will sever the diplomatic relations with Iran, will establish the savage blockade against it. The U.S. imperialists might set up as many committees as they like, but nothing can cover the aims of their imperialist and predatory policy towards Iran. It is a fact that they maintained and are maintaining the shah as a reserve in their conspiratorial anti-Iranian plans. But such a people, like the Iranian people, who courageously rose, clashed and massacred, but who overthrew the rotten and sold-out medieval dynasty of the Pahlavi, a country in revolution like Iran, is not intimidated by the imperialists be they Americans or others; they are not intimidated by their diabolic intrigues. Even the resignation of Bazargan, who, as is seen, has been against the revolutionary actions and the outburst of the peoples revolts, against the anti-American and anti-imperialist actions in general, against the condemnation of the chieftains of SAVAK, who have massacred and terrorized the Iranian people, did not stop them.

The revolution which burst out in Iran was a heavy blow to all the imperialist powers, but in particular, the U.S. imperialism, which considered Iran as its estate and the regime of the shah as a gendarme against the peoples of the Gulf area and the Middle East. This revolution smashed not only the monarchy of the Pahlavi, but it served also as a signal and clarion-call for the other peoples to overthrow the tyrannies, to win their freedom and independence. The U.S. imperialists feared precisely the new revolutionary outbursts and the creation of those situations in favour of the peoples which would inevitably lead to the shakening of their own positions and interests.

The Iranian people, the working class, the peasantry and youth have savage enemies, but they are in position to withstand all the enemies. They have in their hands numerous means to defend the victories of the revolution. Above all, they have the oil, which continues to shake the capitalist world. They are using and will always use properly this weapon, closing its taps for American imperialism, thus making it be in fevers and not allowing that oil be sold to the foreign monopolies very cheap. Being afraid neither of American, British or Soviet imperialists, nor of the other coalitions and their agents in the country, the Iranian workers, the progressive students, the genuine revolutionaries are intensifying their resistance bearing always in mind the interests of their own homeland, as well as the other peoples of the world who are fighting against the same enemies and who have been and are in solidarity with them.

The Albanian people wish that the just cause of the Iranian people triumph, that the just aspirations about which the Iranian people have fought and are fighting, be realized and crowned with complete victory. They approve the just measures the Iranian people have adopted in defence of the interests of the country, freedom, independence, the revolution. We defend the cause of the Arab peoples and the Iranian people because we are loyal friends of theirs, because we have the same enemies--international imperialism, the entire world reaction.

The enemies of Iran, the entire world and local reaction, who have never reconciled themselves with the Iranian revolution, with the struggle and outstanding heroism of the people, with their courage and determination to consolidate the victories of the revolution and to carry them forward, have unleashed a campaign of denigrating slanders and attacks against the Iranian people describing their struggle and aspirations as if they are directed "against the customs and traditions of all the nations", as if they "run counter to the international activity", etc. They, for certain, will not remain with folded arms in the future, they will not reconcile themselves voluntarily with the constant blows their interests are suffering in that country. But the Iranian people, by wisely exploiting the situations which have been created and those which might be created in the future, will know how to give the rebuff to all the enemies, their intrigues and interferences by enhancing their vigilance in front of the imperialist, reactionary and revisionist manoeuvres.

The peoples revolution in Iran is in the process of its development. This is testified also by the recent events. The Iranian people aspire and fight for still greater victories. Certainly, this is not achieved easily. But the Iranian working class, the youth and students, the peasantry and the Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries, through their efforts and struggle, will know how to emerge triumphant, will know how to overthrow all the remnants of the regime of the shah and medieval feudalism of the past and score the victory over their savage imperialist enemies and the internal and external reaction, writes the newspaper in conclusion.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO GREECE--A delegation of Albanian architects, led by Prof Besim Daja has left for Greece to attend the ninth conference of architects of Balkan countries to be held in Athens under the sponsorship of the International Council of Architects. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Nov 79 AU]

WRITERS, ARTISTS DELEGATION RETURNS--The delegation of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania led by its chairman Dritero Agolli, which visited Kosovo at the invitation of the Association of Kosovo Writers, has returned to Tirana. The delegation was welcomed by Feim Ibrahimi, secretary of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania, and others. "On 4 November, an agreement providing for cooperation in the field of literature was signed in Prishtina between the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania and the Association of Writers of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo. A protocol for cooperation between the two institutions for the period 1980-1981 was also signed." [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 7 Nov 79 AU]

BTA: HUA GUOFENG'S WEST EUROPE TOUR OPPOSES DETENTE

AU091705 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

["Why Did Hua Guofeng Come to Europe?"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 9 (BTA)--Political newsanalyst Dimitur Shishmanov--Like every state the Chinese People's Republic is in its right to maintain and promote political, economic and cultural relations with other countries. Being one of the big states, the Chinese People's Republic has its own place and role in international relations.

Considered from this aspect, there is nothing irregular in the tour by the chairman of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic, Mr Hua Guofeng of Western Europe. The opposite, that was irregular was the isolation of the Chinese People's Republic for many years by the USA and the principal West European states which refused to recognize its existence and to establish normal relations with it.

Obviously something has changed to alter the attitude of these countries to the Chinese People's Republic. It is also obvious that it is not solely economic interests that prompt the principal capitalist states to activate their relations with the Chinese People's Republic. The big reason for this change is no secret to anyone: The Chinese People's Republic took up (?a) front against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, against the international communist movement.

The major objective of the West European tour by China's state leader number one was to win the Atlantic allies for this policy and for one although tacit Sino-West European alliance against the Soviet Union as a component of the equally tacit triple alliance Washington-NATO-Beijing.

In Paris, Bonn, London and Rome he did everything within his capacity so as to hamper the continuation, development and deepening of the process of detente in international relations. In all the four West European capitals he appealed to the NATO allies to step up their military preparations against the Soviet Union and socialist Europe. He called upon the Western states to show relentlessness in the negotiations with the socialist states, in the negotiations on the limitation of arms and on disarmament, as well as on the questions of detente in the political and military fields.

He called on the NATO allies to admit new American nuclear missile weapons into their territories. He called for a united and armed Western Europe and for increasing the military might of NATO under American leadership and hegemony, so as to stand up against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

The Chinese state leader held talks also on the supply of modern aggressive weapons by the Atlantic allies to China so as to have them deployed along the Sino-Soviet frontier. The Soviet Union, the other European socialist states, Cuba, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos were the constant targets of his brutal attacks, an unenviable policy for a country which calls itself socialist and is led by a communist party.

Taking into consideration the relations they maintain with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and foreseeing that they might be put in an awkward position before public opinion in their own countries, some of the West European government leaders warned the Chinese guest that they did not want in any case his visit to be turned into an anti-Soviet demonstration. They emphasized that the desired development of the relations of their countries with the Chinese People's Republic should not be directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and against the policy of detente in international relations.

Some of the state leaders of the West European countries declined the talks of the Chinese leaders on relations between China and Western Europe as a whole within NATO and the E.E.C. and preferred to talk only about the promotion of bilateral relations with the Chinese People's Republic.

The Chinese leader found good listeners in Bonn among the revanchist and militarist circles, by declaring himself in favour of the "unification of Germany", by this unification understanding the abolition of the German Democratic Republic and its absorption by the Federal Republic of Germany.

He found the best auditorium in London where with unconcealed pleasure he listened to the Chinese vocabulary, unusual for the English language, in the attacks of responsible leaders against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The Chinese state leader met certain understanding with respect to Beijing's policy in the capitalist Europe of NATO chiefly because it is directed against the Soviet Union and socialism. But he also encountered serious reservations and disagreements as regards the policy for Western Europe, recommended by the Chinese leadership, because this policy is aimed at opposing detente and at bringing about a military conflict in Europe with consequences for the old continent and for the world that cannot be foreseen. Who would assume the responsibility and hazards of such a policy?

BCP, GOVERNMENT ISSUE DECREE ON PRICES, WAGES

AU112000 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 11 Nov 79 AU

["Decree of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 11 (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have approved a decree for raising the wages salaries and the other incomes of the working people and for bringing the wholesale and retail prices into line with the objective conditions for the development of the economy and for raising its efficiency.

The measures which are taken with this decree stem from the line of the policy of an accelerated development of the national economy, for an uninterrupted raising of the living standards of the people.

By the decree are solved mutually connected and extremely topical problems so as to expand further the all-round intensification of the economy along the road of scientific and technological progress, to reduce and do away with subsidies and to ensure the production of more, more varied and better quality goods, taking into account the really operating factors and law-governed regularities, the processes in the international economic situation.

During the years of people's rule our people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party has scored remarkable successes in the building of socialism. Particularly dynamic and stable has been the country's development since the historic April plenary session of the CC of the BCP. In that period the concern for man, the uninterrupted raising of the material prosperity and the enhancement of the spiritual level of the working people were manifested in a vivid, all-round and comprehensive way. Now a new considerable step forward is being made in the implementation of the December programme for raising the living standards of the people.

The wages and salaries of those engaged in the national economy, the monthly allowances and assistance for bringing up children, scholarships, pensions and the other acquisitions through the public consumption funds are increased by the decree.

At the same time in order to ensure conditions for a still more effective development of the economy, for the manufacture of goods in conformity with the increased purchasing power of the population, the wholesale prices are ;brought into line with the conditions in the international market and the retail prices of some goods and services are changed.

It was decided to introduce the new uniform rate scale, the uniform establishment table and the ordinance for additional labour remunerations as from November 1 of this year in all the branches and activities of the national economy. By them the rate of the tariff wages is increased by about 30 percent on an average and of the salaries by about 25 percent.

The minimum wages are fixed at 100 leva a month instead of 80 leva.

The minimum rates of young specialists on the staff are increased as follows:

From 105 to 155 leva--for those with higher education,
From 92 to 135 leva--for those with secondary and semi-higher technical and semi-higher teachers' institute education,
From 82 to 120 leva--for those with secondary education.

Additional remunerations are introduced for the service time of workers and they are stimulated to regular and uninterrupted work, and the rate of the remuneration is differentiated in accordance with the difficulty and importance of the production. The highest rate is fixed for those engaged in underground mining, building-assembling and geological survey work--6 percent for one year of service and 36 per cent for more than 15 years. Those engaged in surface mining, building-assembling work, in metallurgy, power generation, shepherds and cow herds in farming, weavers and spinners in the textile industry, etc. will receive 5 percent for three years of service and 20 percent for more than 20 years. Those engaged in the other branches and activities receive 3 percent for five years of service and 12 percent for more than 20 years.

The system of additional remunerations for work under unfavourable and other specific labour conditions is improved with a view to stimulating the correct distribution and stabilization of the labour force in the branches and activities with harder conditions, fixing differentiated rates of the remunerations: for underground work--up to 80 leva a month, for work under other harmful conditions--from 10 to 40 leva a month.

Workers, specialists and executive personnel who possess high qualifications and have particularly contributed to the improvement of the socialist organization of labour, to the transfer of the achievements of scientific and technological progress and to achieving high economic results, will be stimulated, the tariff rates for a given category reaching the tariff rates of the higher categories of the profession in question, while the size of staff employees will reach, and inindividual cases will exceed, the staff salaries of the corresponding posts of their superior organizations.

The minimum exempt from general income tax is increased from 80 to 100 leva.

The monthly allowances to the labour remuneration are increased:
For one child from 5 to 15 leva,
For two chidren from 20 to 40 leva,
For three children from 55 to 85 leva,
For each subsequent child from 5 to 15 leva a month.

The monthly allowance for unmarried mothers who are themselves bringing up their children is increased by 10 leva for each child.

The aid for children paid out to women, whose husbands are doing their obligatory military service and for a child of student parents is increased from 20 to 30 leva.

Mothers who look after a child until the attainment of the age of 3 years will receive 10 leva a month.

The rate of all kinds of scholarships, including those for foreign nationals who are receiv receiving scholarships from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is increased by 10 leva a month.

All the school and university students who have attained the age of 16 years and who do not receive scholarships, will be given 10 leva a month.

Pensions under the law for pensions are increased by 10 leva a month and those under the law for pensioning cooperative farmers by 6 leva a month.

Membership in a cooperative farm during the period from the founding of the farms to January 1, 1957 will be counted as service under the law for the pensions of persons who have worked on cooperative farms or have been at their disposal for not less than 8 months in a calendar year.

A maximum rate of loans for the building or purchase of a dwelling is raised from 6,000 to 8,000 leva with a 25-year term of paying back.

New wholesale prices for industrial production, the transport tariff, the purchase prices of farm produce, the price of survey, designing and [word indistinct] work and the deductions and surplus charges for supplying and commercial work are introduced as from January 1, 1980.

The decree provides for the establishment as of November 12, of this year of new retail prices for some goods.

The price of one kg of "Sofia" (standard) bread is 0.26 leva, "Dobroudja" bread 0.36 leva and "Stara Zagora" bread 0.48 leva. The prices of bread and starch products are brought into line with the new prices of bread and of the components used in making them.

One litre of fresh milk will sell at 0.36 leva, and one kg of sour milk at 0.46 leva. The price of cow's milk white cheese is 2.60 leva, of one kg of sheep's milk cheese 3.60 leva, of "Vitosha" yellow cheese 4 leva and of cow's milk butter 5.40 leva.

The price of one kg of poultry meat is 2.40 leva, or pork and beef with bones 3.40 leva, veal with bones 5.40 leva, "Servilat" salami 6.50 leva.

The new retail price of granulated sugar is 1 leva per kg. The process of some sugar articles and soft drinks are brought into line with the production costs and the prices of sugar and other materials used in their production.

The new price of one kg of rice is 1 leva, of dried beans 0.80 leva and of vegetable cooking oil 1.50 leva the litre.

The changes in prices include also some tinned vegetables, fruit in syrup and jams.

Retail prices of alcoholic drinks--wines, brandies, etc. are increased by 45 per cent on an average.

The prices in public catering are also changed, taking into account the new prices of the food products and the class of the establishments. The prices of food in canteens will be affected only by the new prices of the products.

The present rate of the charges for children's establishments is retained.

The state budget takes up in full the increased expenditure on food in the children's establishments and the creches and kindergartens and the increase in the expenditure on the upkeep of school and university students' and office canteens. The increase in the cost of the food in university students' canteens is to be borne 50 percent by the state budget.

The retail prices of some building materials--bricks, tiles, aggregate materials, timber, construction iron, etc, are increasing by 40 percent on an average. The change in the prices of building materials will also affect the prices in the completed dwellings sold.

The decree removes the limits for liquid fuel for heating sold to the population and for electricity. As from November 12 of this year naphtha for heating will be sold at 0.24 leva per litre, as from December 1, 1979 the electricity used by the population will be paid at 0.32 leva per 10 Kwh. The present price of electricity used at night is retained. The prices of the steam for heating, hot water, brown coal and briquettes are increased.

The price of postal, telegraph and telephone services and of some types of printed matter are to be changed as from January 1, 1980, and of the tickets for cinema, theatre and for other cultural establishments as from December 1 of this year.

The prices of some services, particularly those for dressmaking, furniture making and furnishings made to individual order are also raised.

The decree instructs the Ministry of Home Trade and Services, the National Agroindustrial Union and the Central Cooperative Union to organize the sale of fodders in the distributive trade network for personal livestock raising.

It is decided as from December 1, 1979 to carry out a single clearance-sale of goods at reduced prices with a total sum of the reduction of up to 50 million leva at the expense of the state budget. The decree for raising the wages, salaries and the other incomes of the working people and for bringing the wholesale and retail prices into line with the objective conditions for the development of the economy and raising its efficiency corresponds to the vital and lasting interests of the people and will contribute to the further improvement of the socialist organization of labour, the rapid transfer of scientific and technological achievements into practice, to the carrying out of a strict regime of economies, to raising efficiency and improving quality, and on this basis to the further unswerving implementation of the December programme for raising the living standards of the population.

Comment on Decree

AU131145 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 12 Nov 79 AU

["An Economically and Socially Justified Act"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 12 (BTA Commentator Lyubomir Dimitrov)--The decree of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers on incomes and prices constitutes a set of inter-related measures aimed at the common target of achieving a stable economic development for Bulgaria and as a result of this--of achieving a continuous rise in the living standard of the people.

As is already known the measures provide for a rise in salaries and other incomes on the one hand and for new wholesale and retail prices for some commodities and services, on the other. The data and (?motives) made public give [word indistinct] to the main idea which has prompted the decree: To find out new levers for efficient development of the Bulgarian economy (?without impairing) the vital interests of the working people and this under the conditions of international economic difficulties caused by the crises in the Western world.

Which are the external and internal factors which prompted the measures laid down in the decree? The economic situation in the world, which betrays no signs for a more favourable course of development, has forces this country to spend more and more money on the purchase of raw and other materials, power sources, equipment, spare parts, etc. It is true that her closer links of cooperation with the socialist countries is a factor which limits these harmful influences to a major extent. None the less, those influences do exist. This circumstance is aggravated by the fact that the Bulgarian prices up to now were deliberately kept lower than world prices. In this way a scissors opens which this decree seeks to do away with. There existed also a discrepancy between the production expenses and the retail prices for a number of foodstuffs and other commodities. The state was thus forced to more or less donate to these productions. These corrections in the retail prices were necessitated also by the fact that foreign tourists, whose number in Bulgaria is steadily rising, used to buy unusually great quantities of articles the prices of which in their own countries were higher and in this way infringed the balances of this country and injured the Bulgarian customer.

The correction in prices will not harm the interests of workers, since it is made up for by the rise in salaries and other incomes, by the more means put in the social consumption funds. More than 4 million people will in the future receive higher remunerations in one form or another. In raising the incomes, the difficulty, the quality and the significance of the labour put into a job are to be differentially taken into consideration as will be the needs of the separate classes of the population--a family with one child or more children, university students and pupils, pensioners, unmarried mothers, etc. It is again on considerations of equity that the decision to substantially raise the low salaries and the remunerations of young specialists has been made.

The decree corresponds to the lasting interests of the Bulgarian people. This assessment, laid down in the very decree, is extremely important: Put together, the measures laid down in the decree will provide new stimuli to the economic development of the country which for its part will favourably influence the living standard of the people.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN GOSPLAN DELEGATION--Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministries and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received Yuriy Kolomiyets, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Planning Committee, yesterday. They held a talk on questions of bilateral cooperation in the state planning activities. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Nov 79 p 8 AU]

BREAD SHORTAGE DISCUSSION--A joint session of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee and of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Services Collegium discussed the bread production situation and the supply of bread and bread products for the Sofia City population today. A critical analysis was made regarding supplying Sofia citizens with bread and the causes of the shortcomings which have occured in the last few weeks in sales and purchases of this first necessity. Decisions were adopted for the promptest overcoming of the difficulties occurred. Punishments were imposed on the people responsible for the shortcomings. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 79 AU]

COMMENTARY ON TAKEOVER OF U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

AU131643 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Nov 79 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Lorincz commentary in the column "A Word on the Events": "Who Appeals to Reason?"]

[Text] Robert Strauss, the American President's special envoy on Middle East problems, who resigned from his post the day before yesterday, declared in connection with the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran that "the course taken by Iran is irrational." In other words, that it lacks the use of reason. In the flood of indignation and condemnation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, that statement was relatively calm, especially when compared with "considerations" calling for "limited bombing of selected targets" in Iran or for an American "paratrooper operation" in Tehran.

No, we do not consider the seizure of an embassy and the taking of diplomats as hostages to be a suitable means of settling disputes with another country. Such a violation of diplomatic immunity is a dangerous precedent and does not, moreover, strengthen in any way the political positions of the country that resorts to such methods.

It is, however, questionable whether the representatives of the United States, of all people, are entitled to appeal in such connections to the reason of others. If we confine ourselves to the issue of maintaining or violating diplomatic immunity, it is precisely then territory of the United States where diplomatic immunity is violated very frequently with impunity and where the lives of foreign citizens working in the United States are being threatened. The cases of offices and Yugoslav consulates, the recent attack against the premises of the Cuban U.N. mission as well as the shooting at the car of a Czechoslovak diplomat on 29 October are well known. Those events did not at all upset American authorities although undoubtedly, they should be truly consistent in their investigation.

Let us, however, return to the events in Iran. The situation in the country really is tense and unclear and is the consequence of the fact that the forces that had brought about the February revolution in the country agreed, basically, only that it was necessary to overthrow the Shah's despotic regime and put an end to its pro-American orientation. That they have diverse views on the future regime's profile, are becoming more and more clearly manifested. The unsettled issue of the ethnic groups' position in Iran is a very serious hotbed of tension and finds its most manifest form in the sharp conflict with the Kurds. According to reliable sources of information, the imperialist intelligence services--the American CIA, the British, Israeli, Egyptian intelligence services and so forth--are becoming actively involved in the turmoil and uncertainty, with the obvious interest to deepen the rifts into abysses, to interfere in ethnic conflicts, to exploit the double rule (Islamic Revolutionary Council and the government) and to deepen the conflicts between the two centers of power. It is not uniteresting that Prime Minister Mekdi Bazargan resigned a few days after his meeting with Zbigniew Brzezinski, the American President's adviser.

Iran is thus, undoubtedly, exposed to an extensive imperialist destabilization, the purpose of which is to prepare the ground for a reversal in the country and for the establishment of a pro-American, pro-Western regime. In Iran itself this, understandably, evokes resistance and great nervousness, which is sometimes difficult to control and which is not always manifested in the most fortunate forms. Let us not forget that the threat stemming from the creation of a "flexibly reacting" American intervention corps, and from its possible deployment against that country--of which even official American figures make no secret--is still hovering over Iran. Is that course taken by the United States really a manifestation of statesmanlike wisdom and reason? It would be, in that case, out-of-place and overly considerate to reply by saying "hardly."

Iran's profound problems in the political, economic and social spheres in this time of crisis are, after all, the legacy of the "Shah's enlightened despotism" which they are calling for in the West again and which led to the unimaginable wealth of some strata of the population on the one hand and aggravated the poverty of millions of people on the other. The share of American imperialism and of the entire West in the deformation of a society that was to be a model for the developing world is indisputable. It is equally indisputable that imperialism has the main credit for the violence that has become, so to say, the daily bread in today's world and the last resort for many humiliated, oppressed and helpless people.

EMPEROR HIROHITO GIVES LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF STROUGAL

LD131254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, now on an official visit to Japan, today inspected the Toshiba electrical engineering plant in Tokyo and the Japan steel tube engineering plant. The Czechoslovak premier was later received by Japanese Emperor Hirohito in his Tokyo residence, who gave a luncheon in his honor. The luncheon was attended by Crown Prince Akihito; the emperor's younger brother Prince Takamatsu; Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and leading officials of Parliament. In the afternoon, Premier Strougal will attend the opening of an exhibition of paintings by Alphonse Mucha at the Tokyo International Gallery, and in the evening there will be a reception arranged in his honor by Karel Houska, Czechoslovak ambassador to Japan.

METALLURGY COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

LD121006 Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Frydek-Mistek, North Moravia--The biggest specialization agreement in metallurgy in the 30-year history of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) was signed by Czechoslovakia and the GDR at Reka near here on Monday. Under the document, the Trinec iron works will export 35,000-40,000 tons of rails to the GDR annually and the GDR will supply to Czechoslovakia, 42,000-48,000 tons of big steel girders annually. Under another agreement, the Trinec iron works will export to the GDR next year rolled material worth 3.5 million roubles.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW GREEK, DANISH, NETHERLANDS ENVOYS

LD132036 Prague CTK in English 1726 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here on Tuesday the credentials of the new Netherlands Ambassador Frits Gerrit Regtdoorzee Greup. It was stressed during the audience that possibilities of further development of bilateral relations exist in the spheres of common interest, and that respect of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems creates a reliable basis for lasting friendly relations and is conducive to an atmosphere of confidence among the states.

Also the new Danish ambassador Asgar Rosenstand Hansen presented today his credentials to President Gustav Husak. It was pointed out that mutually beneficial economic, trade and cultural cooperation is characteristic for Czechoslovak-Danish relations, and that no obstacles exist to their further development in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, and as a contribution to the strengthening of international peaceful coexistence.

President Gustav Husak also received the credentials of the new Greek ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Leonidas Mavromikhalis. It was stressed at the audience that the results of the recent visit to Czechoslovakia of Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis confirm the interest of the two countries in further expansion of bilateral relations, helping to make the provisions of the Final Act a permanent part of international relations. Also present at the audiences was Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Arrival in Addis Ababa

LD120810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0615 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa (ADN correspondent)--A GDR party-state delegation, headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning on an official friendship visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

The delegation was cordially welcomed at the Ethiopian capital's airport by Lt Col Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, of the Council of Ministers, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia.

"Since the historic victory of the Ethiopian people's revolution we have been united with your country in anti-imperialist solidarity and cordial friendship. We are looking forward to the meetings with the leading representatives and the population of your country", Erich Honecker said on his arrival at Addis Ababa airport. "Our visit is meant to contribute toward deepening the good relations of close friendship and comradely cooperation between our peoples and states."

Erich Honecker added: "I thank you sincerely, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, for the most cordial welcome in Addis Ababa; it has moved us deeply and reflects convincingly the closeness of our peoples.

"I have the pleasant task of converying to you, dear Ethiopian comrades and friends, the cordial greetings of the people of the German Democratic Republic, to which are added all good wishes for new successes in the revolutionary changes in your country.

"Our visit will give us the opportunity to have an extensive exchange of views with you, esteemed comrade Mentistu Haile Mariam, on how to strengthen our cooperation, in preserving and consolidating world peace. Socialist Ethiopia is among those who are in the front line of the world-wide anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples. The development of your country impressively exemplifies that in Africa too the forces of peace and progress are on the advance. We are certain that our visit and its results will contribute to deepening the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two states and peoples. Our close, manifold and trusting cooperation will receive new impulses."

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD121106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0822 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa (ADN correspondent)--During the morning of the 1st day of his visit, Erich Honecker laid a wreath in tribute to the memory of the fighters for Ethiopia's freedom and independence. Together with Mengistu Haile Mariam and the members of the GDR delegation, he went to the victory memorial in the center of Addis Ababa. During 1 minute's silence in memory of those Ethiopians killed in the fight against the 1936-41 fascist-Italian occupation, the national anthems of the 2 countries were played.

Award Ceremony Remarks

LD130952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa (ADN correspondent)--Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopia head of state and government, at a ceremony today in Addis Ababa presented Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, with the "Star of Honor of Socialist Ethiopia." Erich Honecker bestowed the GDR's "Grand Star of International Friendship" on his host.

In an address, Mengistu Haile Mariam paid tribute to the great work done by the GDR statesman for the development of close and friendly relations between both peoples and states. He said: "As a token of our respect for an appreciation of your contribution to the progress and development of the people of the GDR and to world peace, as well as of your proletarian support for the peoples fighting for the triumph of national liberation, equality and peace, I have the great pleasure on behalf of the working people of Ethiopia and of the government and the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia of bestowing on you the order of the "Star of Honor of Socialist Ethiopia." Erich Honecker expressed cordial thanks for the high honor and praised the outstanding services of Mengistu Haile Mariam as a statesman, his consistent stand for national independence, peace and social advance in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, colonialism, racism and neocolonialism and his personal contribution to the development of mutual relations. He said: "Forged in the initial days of the Ethiopian revolution and tested in our common struggle for victory, our friendship has proved itself in all phases. We have become friends and companions in struggle, linked by socialist ideals and devotion to the well-being and happiness of the working people."

First Round of Talks

LD121246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1128 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa (ADN correspondent)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, met this morning at the National Palace in Addis Ababa for a first talk.

In a friendly atmosphere, the two statesmen exchanged views and experiences concerning questions of the socioeconomic developments in their countries. They discussed the further deepening of relations between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia and discussed topical questions of the international situation. Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam noted with satisfaction that the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations between the two countries have developed dynamically, especially since Mengistu Haile Mariam's friendship visit to the GDR in November 1978. They affirmed their willingness and determination to extend and deepen in a general way the cooperation between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia in the interest of the two states and peoples, as well as in the interest of the further consolidation of peace, anti-imperialist solidarity and social progress in the world.

More on Talks

LD122254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa (ADN correspondent)--Official talks between the delegations of the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia, headed by Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam, began at the National Palace in Addis Ababa on Monday afternoon.

The representatives of the two states deliberated on the main directions of further development of the cooperation between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia. Another subject of the talks was international problems, in particular the political situation in Europe and on the African Continent.

Erich Honecker underlined the cooperation which is fruitful for both sides and the high level of relations between the two states which are closely linked by proletarian internationalism, common ideals and objectives. He affirmed the strong solidarity of the GDR with the friendly Ethiopian people and paid tribute to its significant successes in developing the country, in safeguarding the revolutionary achievements, and in repelling all attacks by reaction.

Mengistu Haile Mariam rated highly the GDR's contribution toward consolidating peace and international security. In cordial words he expressed his thanks for the solidarity support given by the party and state leadership and the people of the GDR to the Ethiopian Revolution, for the building of a new social order.

In discussing international basic questions the two sides noted with satisfaction their identical viewpoints. Following an exchange of news and opinions on the situation in Africa, Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam affirmed the support of their two states for the struggle of the African peoples for independence, self-determination, economic development, and social progress. They resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of NATO, the main obstacle for overcoming colonialism, racism, exploitation and tension in Africa.

The leading representatives of the two countries agreed that it is necessary to extend detente to all regions in the world and to overcome international conflicts. They regard the ending of the arms race and the achieving of effective progress in arms limitation and disarmament as one of the most important questions of today. In this connection the two sides affirmed their support for the initiative for peace and disarmament announced in Berlin by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The deliberations between the delegations led by Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam were attended on the Ethiopian side by: Capt Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, member of the Permanent Committee and general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC]; Lt Col Berhanu Baye, member of the Permanent Committee of the PMAC; Lt Col Haddis Tedla, member of the Permanent Committee of the PMAC, and vice chairman of the Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning; Capt Mengistu Gemechu, member of the Central Committee of the PMAC; Hailu Yemanu, minister secretary of the Council of Ministers; Yusuf Ahmed, minister of communications and transport; Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance; Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry; Tekeze Shoa-Aytanfesu, minister of mines, energy and water resources; Wole Chekol, minister of external trade; Fasika Sidelil; deputy general secretary of the Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning; and Berhanu Jember, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to the GDR.

Mengistu Hosts Dinner

LD122310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--Mengistu Haile Mariam gave an official dinner tonight at the National Palace in Addis Ababa in honor of Erich Honecker. It was attended by the GDR party-state delegation, members of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and other representatives of the Ethiopian state leadership. Mengistu Haile Mariam and Erich Honecker made dinner speeches.

Mengistu Dinner Speech

LD130013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

["From the Toast Proposed by Mengistu Haile Mariam"--ADN headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa--Mengistu Haile Mariam said in his toast: "The masses of Ethiopia, who in the past 5 years had to meet the challenges of reactionary and imperialist foes, had the good fortune to know at their side many true and committed friends who shared their ordeals and privations. The people of the German Democratic Republic belong to the selfless friends who unwaveringly assisted the Ethiopian masses in those grim days." The friendly relations which had developed between the two countries and peoples since 1974, when the masses of Ethiopia embarked on the socialist path, Mengistu said, were based on a new and stable foundation--that is, shared principles, the ideology of proletarian internationalism and common historic goals.

Mengistu thanked the SED, the government and people of the GDR for the moral, material and other assistance "which they rendered to the people of Ethiopia from the start of its revolution in its struggle against counterrevolutionary and divisive forces, aided and abetted by imperialists and reactionary regimes in the region."

[Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic at 1800 GMT on 12 November carries a similiar report on Mengistu's speech at the dinner for Honecker, which adds at this point: "Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam noted that our enemies who were defeated in the battlefield, believing that the scars they suffered in the political and military fields have vanished, are again provoking and testing us and contemplating military struggle. He said that although the reactionary Government of Mogadishu suffered a bitter defeat in the political and armed struggle, it was harming our oppressed fellow Ethiopians and attacking us through its infiltrated soldiers, having failed to learn from its mistakes. Continuing, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said: We do not want war and we do not believe in killings and bloodshed. We would like it if governments such as the Mogadishu Government could share our belief. He warned that we would be forced to retaliate if they tried to attack us instead of trying to clease their hands which were stained with the blood of our oppressed Ethiopians."]

"In brief," Mengistu said, "Our friendship is based on a common ideology and has proven itself in hard struggles. Moreover, the agreements we signed in the past 5 years to strengthen our cooperation in the fields of politics, culture, economy, science and technology and the significant support we received in our efforts for economic and cultural advance from the SED, the government and people of the GDR, have made a tangible and positive contribution to the strengthening of our relations." Erich Honecker's visit could contribute to promoting the unity "which must exist between the developed socialist countries and the peoples still fighting for justice, freedom, democracy and socialism."

"The fighting peoples of the world and the socialist community feel particular respect and admiration for the GDR people. Their unremitting efforts to insure equality, justice, peace and socialism have made the people of the GDR a living example of true struggle in the eyes of the world's oppressed peoples. The GDR's achievements in rebuilding an economy, industry and towns devastated by the war of Hitler fascism and in reaching such a high level of development in so short a time fill us all with pride and pleasure." After the elimination of the destructive fascist system, the founding of a state devoted to the cause of world peace, prosperity, equality, justice and democracy had been a great signal to the world's oppressed and exploited masses.

Mengistu continued: "In the international arena the GDR plays an important role in the worldwide struggle for world peace and the national liberation of the peoples.

"The GDR pursues a dynamic and exemplary peace policy in implementing the Marxist-Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems and on the basis of the decisions of the Eighth SED Congress. The GDR is not only an aware and active member of the United Nations and other international organizations but, through its diplomatic relations with 129 countries, plays an important international role in preserving world peace and creating equal relations between states. Indeed it renders considerable assistance and support to the oppressed peoples and national liberation movements fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism."

On Ethiopia's struggle, Mengistu said in part: "One cannot overstate the contribution to our victory made by the socialist states and the forces of peace who stood by us during our struggle, realizing the danger which a defeat of the Ethiopian Revolution would have meant for other socialist movements in the world." By the same token it was the duty of Socialist Ethiopia to make common cause with the world's militant forces. "On the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism, we shall continue to render every support we can to all peoples fighting for national independence." Mengistu said that Ethiopia regarded it as its duty to step up solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia and the Western Sahara who are fighting racist and colonial oppression. "The people of Zimbabwe in particular under the leadership of its legitimate representative, the Patriotic Front, is waging a determined armed struggle for independence and has forced the imperialists and their puppets to seek peace at the negotiating table. If the constitutional conference now taking place in London brings true national independence for the masses of the people of Zimbabwe, all the world's peace-loving peoples will support that." But an attempt is being made to weaken the Patriotic Front in order to transfer power to puppets.

Mengistu affirmed the condemnation of the Egypt-Israel separate agreements "by which the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and other states concerned, were excluded. This agreement endangers the independence of the peoples concerned and infringes the decisions of the OAU, the Arab League, the United Nations and the nonalined movement."

Mengistu continued: "For all of us it is a cause for concern that the reactionary forces are piling up men and arms at the borders with Vietnam in order to provoke a new attack and to wallow once again in the destruction of lives and property in Vietnam." Clearly, through the formation of a new and democratic popular government in Kampuchea a reliable bulwark had been created against the expansionist aims of the reactionary forces in the region. "For this reason the forces of reaction and imperialism are making feverish attempts to organize and arm domestic reaction in Kampuchea with the aim of overthrowing by force of arms the legitimate government and thus changing the situation." These machinations were "evidence of the anti-peace policy of the Beijing leadership in seeking to create a situation of permanent crisis in the Far East." Mengistu condemned the fact that the legitimate Government of Kampuchea was being prevented from taking its due place in the United Nations. The reactionaries were thus seeking to thwart the decisions of the nonalined states.

Honecker Dinner Speech

LD122330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

["From Erich Honecker's Toast"--ADN headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa--Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the most cordial and fraternal reception. He said: "We are greatly moved at staying with good friends and companions, with whom we share common views and aims." "The Ethiopian Revolution swept away the feudal-capitalist system and opened to your people the path into a future worthy of man. At the same time it endowed the relations between our states and peoples with new dimensions and prospects." This had been impressively shown by Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to the GDR last year.

Erich Honecker went on: "We feel sincere admiration for the brave Ethiopian people who, under your leadership, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, have successfully defended their revolution against the machinations of internal and external enemies. For centuries it fought gallantly and unsparingly for a unitary state, the preservation of sovereignty and national independence. The heroism of the Ethiopian soldiers and peasants in repelling all colonial attempts at subjugation and the heroic partisan fighting against fascist occupation are among the finest chapters in the history of the African Continent."

Honecker congratulated his hosts on the important political successes and positive results of their economic campaign and the military victories by which they were securing their revolutionary gains and repelling attacks on their country's territorial integrity.

"We know from our own experience that revolution is no straightforward path. The new social order, which puts an end to man's exploitation of man, has to force its way against the bitter resistance of the old and obsolete system," Honecker said. Ethiopia was making great efforts to overcome the grim legacy of the past and to build a new life. "We regard your leadership's decision to form a vanguard party guided by Marxist-Leninist ideas, as a logical and consistent step on the road of the Ethiopian Revolution." Ethiopia's example showed everyone that national independence led to a life worthy of human beings only if it went hand-in-hand with liberation from imperialist exploitation. In this sense, too, the Ethiopian Revolution greatly enriched the liberation struggle of the African peoples.

Honecker said: "The peoples of Africa are determined to break the age-old vicious circle of oppression, dependence and exploitation. They have loyal allies in the socialist community countries. Alongside the nonalined states, we want the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America to become ever more comprehensively the architects of their new and better life. They are not to be pawns of imperialist hegemony but active co-shapers of new and democratic international relations including the world economy."

The greatest obstacles were the constant efforts by reactionary imperialist circles, by their neocolonialist policy, to direct the march of the African peoples into a direction that suited them. "As we all know, they are stepping up their attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of nationally liberated states. We emphatically condemn the efforts of these forces to set up new military pacts and bases, to extend their military presence and, by means of so-called intervention forces, to impose their will upon sovereign states. We see them as a serious threat to international security and peace."

The struggle for peace had become a battlefield on which decisions of great moment for mankind were being taken, Honecker said. The new peace proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin had been the focus of world political argument. "The response to these proposals marks the parting of the ways; all who desire peace and detente support the Soviet initiative, for without the limitation and ending of the arms race, without disarmament, there is no way to a secure peace."

"The ratification of the SALT II treaty and negotiations on SALT III are of the greatest importance for the further limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. They would help progress in other directions of military detente. Progress in these fields would release enormous resources. They could be used to solve burning social and economic problems in large parts of the globe. This would benefit in particular the nonalined states, who at their recent Havana summit meeting had impressively emphasized their constructive role in international relations."

The GDR and Socialist Ethiopia stood side-by-side in the camp of the forces of peace, freedom, independence and social progress, in active support of the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, Honecker said.

"By their continuing oppression of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the imperialist circles and racists have created a dangerous source of conflicts. It threatens peace and security not only in that region. The problems in southern Africa can be permanently solved only if the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front and SWAPO, the people of South Africa under the leadership of the ANC, take charge of their destinies and implement their right to self-determination, once the inhuman apartheid regime has been eliminated."

We strongly oppose all attempts to establish illegal regimes in these countries, Honecker emphasized. Together with the other socialist community states, the GDR urgently called for the application of sanctions against Rhodesia, decided on by the United Nations, as well as effective sanctions by the security council against South Africa. The continuing acts of aggression by the racist regimes against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and other states in the region were being emphatically condemned. He affirmed with particular pleasure "the solidarity our two states share with the struggle of the Arab peoples who are the victims of continuing Israeli aggression." Honecker said. "We jointly support the just struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organization to insure the Palestinian people's right to self-determination including the right to a state of their own."

The GDR could look back on a positive record of social development on its 30th anniversary. Our fraternal alliance with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the other socialist community states has proved the crucial foundation for our success. It is one of our most precious achievements that the spirit of international friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity is widespread and firmly rooted in our country."

Its fighting fellowship [kampfgemeinschaft] with Socialist Ethiopia occupied a firm place in the GDR's international relations. "Our cooperation, which passed its test in the struggle against our common enemies, has dynamically developed in a brief span of time. It is founded on the nation-linking ideas of Marxism-Leninism. In the political field it is reflected in many meetings of leading representatives. Our economic relations are diverse and benefit both sides. Our cooperation in the training of cadres is assuming ever greater importance. Our relations are developing steadily on the basis of a comprehensive long-term treaty system." Erich Honecker emphasized: "Our visit to your country is a token of the firm anti-imperialist alliance between the German Democratic Republic and Socialist Ethiopia, which belongs to the vanguard of the nationally liberated states." The visit and exchange of views would "give fresh impetus to our relations and strengthen and deepen our cooperation for the benefit of both peoples."

Visit to Militia Camp

LD131824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--The GDR party-state delegation at present in Ethiopia visited the "Tatek" people's militia training camp near Addis Ababa on Tuesday morning. Since 1977, over 300,000 Ethiopian workers have received political and military training at the camp.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and those accompanying him, took part in a meeting, together with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Council of Ministers. The camp commandant, Colonel Getaneh Haile, said at the beginning of the meeting: "We remember with price and with internationalist feelings that the GDR was one of the first socialist countries to support our cause. In the most difficult days the GDR sent its precious son and ardent internationalist, the late Comrade Werner Lamberz, who visited our training camp several times and who strengthened our belief that victory would be ours."

In his speech, Erich Honecker said, among other things: "The delegation of the GDR and I myself are deeply moved to be here in this legendary camp, which has rendered such outstanding services in defense of the revolution of Socialist Ethiopia. We have heard so much about you already, about your political and military training and about your achievements in the struggle for the defense of territorial integrity, for the victory of the Ethiopian revolution."

Erich Honecker continued: "The GDR did not hesitate for an instant when it was a matter of sending you weapons and bread so that you could wage your struggle successfully, and I know that Comrade Werner Lamberz fulfilled with great care and great energy the tasks with which I and the socialist GDR had entrusted to him. His sacrifice, his readiness for action, was united with the self-sacrifice of the Ethiopian people to safeguard Ethiopia's integrity and the victory of the Ethiopian Revolution."

Erich Honecker stressed: "We are at the same time representing here the people of the GDR, who are waging a decisive anti-imperialist struggle and are successfully building socialism in the country of Karl Marx." He added: "I can tell you that we are deeply moved by what has already been achieved by the Ethiopian people, which is striding along the socialist path, the path to a secure future."

At the end of the meeting, Erich Honecker presented a banner of honor of the combat groups of the GDR working class. Mengistu Haile Mariam thanked him for honoring the Ethiopian people's militia in this way.

Honecker Address to Farmers Association

LD131825 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa--The GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker visited a farmers association to the west of Addis Ababa on Tuesday morning. In a speech, Erich Honecker conveyed greetings from the farmers and the entire people of the GDR. As a sign of solidarity he presented a wall tapestry portrait of Karl Marx.

In his address, Erich Honecker gave his assurance that "We feel directly linked to the heartbeat of Socialist Ethiopia's Revolution and we are happy to convey to you the fraternal greetings of the farmers and entire people of the GDR." The speaker continued: "With your work, you are writing a chapter of Ethiopian history." A centuries-old dream of Ethiopian peasantry is becoming reality, the dream of plowing one's own soil and reaping and owning the fruits of one's labor oneself.

"As we know, the Ethiopian peasants have always been among the country's patriots who stood up against feudalism and fascism, exploitation and suppression. Their struggle for a new Ethiopia, their courageous action, their willingness to make sacrifices in the people's militia are held in high regard by our people," stressed Erich Honecker. "We stand with you today on Socialist Ethiopia's free soil. We sense the spirit of the great historic change which you started with the people's revolution and the announcement of agricultural reform."

In his address at the friendship meeting, Erich Honecker expressed the conviction that technology will also come to agriculture in Ethiopia and, what is more, not in the too distant future. "The slogan 'Revolutionary Fatherland or Death' shows the direction in which you are proceeding and we are convinced that you will be victorious. The 200 tractors which recently arrived from the GDR should ease the work of the peasants and bring well-being to the people," stated the speaker.

Erich Honecker assured his hosts that the peasants and entire people of the GDR stand firmly at their side. "Our sympathy and solidarity support are with your struggle for new development and the defense of the revolution."

Stone-Laying Ceremony

LD140018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam laid the foundation stone for the first Karl Marx memorial on African soil this afternoon in the Ethiopian capital. To the enthusiastic applause of thousands of working people in Addis Ababa, Erich Honecker said that the event symbolizes the fact that social progress is also taking place on the African Continent.

On the basis of scientific socialism, he said, the largest changes in the history of mankind have taken place. Beginning with the Great October Socialist Revolution, the socialist world system came into being and the imperialist colonial domination collapsed. The time is not far off when all the peoples of Africa will have freed themselves of exploitation and oppression. The GDR is acting fully in the spirit of the founder of scientific socialism, Erich Honecker said, in viewing the constant extension of friendship and cooperation with the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America as a key element of its policy.

During the solemn ceremony, Erich Honecker told thousands of workers from Addis Ababa: "The fact that a memorial is being laid today by the Ethiopian people in their capital to the founder of scientific socialism has symbolic significance. The laying of this foundation stone symbolizes the advance of social progress on this continent. It shows that millions of people in Africa have begun to regard Marxism-Leninism as pointing the way in their just struggle for national and social liberation." "Wholly in keeping with the spirit of Karl Marx, one of the primary aims of GDR policy is to consolidate and strengthen friendship and cooperation with the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America," Erich Honecker stressed. He also noted: "Whether it be the growth and flourishing of the socialist world system, the success of the national liberation movement or the struggle of the exploited masses in the centers of capitalism, our world is full of Marxist doctrine. As Engels said at Marx' graveside, his name and his work will live through the centuries." Finally, Erich Honecker expressed hope "that the time is no longer distant when all peoples will have freed themselves from the yoke of exploitation and suppression."

Briefing on Ethiopian Achievements

LD140020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa--The GDR party-state delegation briefed itself on Tuesday in the Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning in Addis Ababa on the results and future tasks of Ethiopia's economic development. It was explained to the guests that Ethiopia, during the first few years, was primarily concerned with defending the revolution against internal and external enemies. However, priority is now being given to production, especially in agriculture.

Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the detailed information. Not only did they give a detailed picture demonstrating that Ethiopia is on the right course, they also showed that possibilities exist for continued advancement along this road. Conclusions can be drawn from this for future GDR-Ethiopian cooperation.

Gifts Exchange With Mayor

LD140022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--The GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker today visited the mayor of Addis Ababa, Dr Alemu Abebe. The delegation was accompanied by Mengistu Haile Mariam and other members of the Ethiopian state leadership. Dr Alemu Abebe briefed the guests on the development of the Ethiopian capital and its past and present problems. Erich Honecker then signed his name in Addis Ababa's guest book. He later presented as a memento a wall hanging with motifs of the socialist German state. Dr Alemu Abebe presented a picture drawn on leather.

Delegation Attends National Theater

LD140024 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2130 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] The second day of the visit by a GDR party-state delegation to Ethiopia ended this evening with a cultural program in Addis Ababa's National Theater. The guests had many opportunities during the day to acquaint themselves with the country's revolutionary achievements.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES--Berlin--Erwin Kramer, member of the SED Central Committee, died on Saturday [10 November] at the age of 77. The meritorious official of the workers movement was minister of transport from 1954 to 1970 and had been a deputy of the GDR People's Chamber for many years. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ZAIRE--The ambassador of the GDR in the Republic of Zaire, Karl-Heinz Raeschki, was received by President Mobutu Sese Seko for the handing over of his letters of credence. President Mobutu spoke in favor of the deepening of relations between the Republic of Zaire and the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

NEW ARGENTINE, ZAIRIAN AMBASSADORS--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Monday [29 October] Fernando A. Terrera, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina, and Nzau Makunga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire, for first visits. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE--A national committee for Asian, African and Latin American sciences was formed on Tuesday by Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister for university and technical school affairs. The committee comprises leading scientists and will work for the further development of the international scientific relations as well as for the deepening of the friendship with the peoples of the three continents. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 79 p 1 AU]

SUGAR BEET HARVEST--Eighty percent of the sugar beets had been harvested in the GDR by the weekend. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Nov 79 p 1 AU]

ACZEL, CSSR'S LUCAN EXCHANGE VIEWS

LD132356 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] On Monday, Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Matej Lucan, deputy premier of the CSSR. The partners in the discussions briefed each other about the two countries' cultural, education, scientific and health situations, and exchanged views on experiences in the management of these areas. They assessed bilateral cultural, education, scientific and health relations, and the activity of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Education and Cultural Work Committee.

GDR'S NAUMANN LEADS BERLIN PARTY COMMITTEE ON VISIT

LD131048 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 12 (MTI)--Invited by the Budapest Party Committee, a delegation of the Berlin Party Committee headed by Konrad Naumann, member of the German Socialist Unity Party Political Committee and first secretary of the Berlin Party Committee, arrived in Hungary on Monday.

The visiting delegation met leaders of the Budapest Party Committee in the afternoon. Those present at the discussions included Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the HSWP Budapest Committee, and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, mayor of the Budapest Municipal Council.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WITH MONGOLIA MEETS

LD131955 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The session of the Hungarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Economic Committee has started in Budapest. Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, noted that there are even newer opportunities for the expansion of the two countries' relations. This is demonstrated by the mutually advantageous joint venture in geological research. At the session they discussed the situation of joint mining research and the progress in the coordination of the forthcoming 5-Year Plans.

LABOR MINISTRY DETAILS 1980 WAGE REGULATION SYSTEM

LD131142 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 12 (MTI)--A wage and earning regulation system is to be introduced in Hungary in 1980 that would link wage increment to certain requirements in every sphere of enterprise work, it was announced at a press conference held on Monday by the Hungarian Labor Ministry.

The currently operative wage regulation does not adequately encourage growth in efficiency. In this phenomenon, a role is played also by the fact that when the present regulation was elaborated, planners had reckoned with growth in manpower. Since manpower reserves have become exhausted, considerable sums were used for wage rise even at places where the number of workers did not go up, nor did work get suitably improved.

Though there will not be any basic modification in the form of the regulation, there will be a change in standards and some new methods will be employed too. The emphasis will shift from average wage system to aggregate wage system which will gradually stimulate a proper manpower management. Now companies will have to pay tax only in case of wage increase exceeding 9 per cent instead of the earlier 6 per cent. The amount will be uniform 15 per cent instead of the earlier applied progressive taxation. Saving in the number of hands will not be the sole--nor the most important--method for excess profit, but the increase in productivity will be the major criterion. That is why companies can utilize wage saved from out in the labor force for raising wage level by maximum 3 per cent without being taxed. This is aimed at eliminating that those enterprises get advantages which have swelled their manpower and want to effect big wage increases simply by reducing labor force without improving work efficiency. In this case, those companies will be in a disadvantageous position which raise productivity but have no superflous hands. The Hungarian national economy has certain sectors where it is inevitable to enhance manpower. In these branches the wage level system will be maintained.

It may occur that certain enterprises take effective measures for raising productivity, but the impact of the steps cannot be felt at once and they are unable to raise wages for the time being, or can do it by a meagre sum. In such cases there will be the possibility to advance a higher wage increment expected for the coming years. This will be introduced in 1980 in the construction industry and from 1981 in other spheres as well. A small wage increase--2 per cent--will be effected even by those companies which at the moment do not fulfill the requirements.

The Hungarian Labour Ministry spokesman also mentioned that early this year, enterprises had a wage reserve of 3,000 million forints which they did not use in order to escape taxation on concomitant to wage rise. From the reserves thus accumulated till 1980 they can utilize 1 per cent annually for raising wage level.

In close relation with the modified wage regulation the system of the formation of dividend funds will also change. Tax levied on dividend fund will continue to be progressive on the basis of the ratio between the dividend fund and wage. A modification is marked, however, by the rule that enterprises will enjoy tax exemption till the formation of dividend fund to the extent of maximum 4 per cent of the wage. This rule ensures advantage to units working with higher productivity.

FIELDWORK PROGRESS NOTED; DROUGHT NO LONGER A THREAT

Sowing Well Advanced

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Oct 79 p 1 WA

[Text] In the middle of last week, central areas of the Great Plains, the areas most affected by the fall drought, received substantial amounts of precipitation. A few days ago there was additional rain throughout the country. Thus, perhaps, the fall drought has ended. Although rain retarded or stopped harvesting and the sowing of wheat, it was of benefit to germination.

Harvesting had advanced well as of the end of last week. Last year at this time less than half the vast area planted to corn had been cut; now between 78-79 percent of the 1.3 million hectares sown to corn have been harvested. The harvesting of the somewhat less than 20,000 hectares of rice has been completed. The farms had finished gathering soya and sunflower earlier still. They have also lifted 99 percent of the potatoes. Thus harvesting of potatoes and silo corn is virtually over. About 4 percent of the vegetables grown as field crops remain to be harvested. Taking everything into consideration, the current rainfall has not caused delays which will threaten the crops. At all events, more difficult conditions during the final stages of harvesting must be taken into account when work is being organized so that harvesting costs will not increase unduly and losses can be kept to the minimum. This year the soil had to be readied for over 1.6 million hectares of fall crops. So far seed beds have been prepared on 99 percent of the area. Sowing of the planned 115,000 hectares of winter barley has been completed as has that of rye. Only the sowing of wheat remains to be finished. So far our most important bread grain has been sown on 93-94 percent of the planned area.

As harvesting progresses, more farm equipment becomes free for fall plowing. Of the 2.4 million hectares to be devoted to spring crops, nearly 1.1 million hectares have been plowed. Rains have greatly improved the quality of the plowing, and machines are able to perform better. Fields so drenched that they cannot be worked are no problem at the present time.

Drought Ends

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Nov 79 p 5 WA

[Text] The weeks of drought have come to an end. During the final days of October, bountiful rain drenched the parched fields. In the Mecsek region 15-20 millimeters of precipitation fell, double the amount occuring during the current season of fall work. As a result of the rain, there was a perceptible change in the appearance of the fields. Wheat had germinated unevenly in the dry soil; in fact germination had not even begun in the fields last sown. At a Wednesday field survey, farmers noted with satisfaction that moisture has caused the seed to sprout everywhere. As soon as there is sunshine and warmth, the wheat will really thrive. Had the rain not intervened, sowing would have been virtually completed by 31 October in Baranya. Even so, only 8 percent of the area destined for wheat remains unsown. It will take another 5 days to complete the work on the remaining 5,000 hectares. Rain which fell in the Hajdusag [east central Hungary] benefited both sowing and soil preparation. Most of the large farms have finished sowing breadgrain. The Red Star cooperative of Nadudvar has sown nearly 3,500 hectares. Fields in the Hortobagy are received an average of 10-20 millimeters of rain. Wheat is emerging well and more evenly than last year. Harvesting is nearly over in the county as well. Of the 150,000 hectares of corn, only 12,000 hectares remain to be cut.

BRIEFS

GREEK AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Budapest, November 8, (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Janos Peter, deputy speaker of the National Assembly, received a farewell visit from Georges Kalitsounakis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to Budapest, who later left Hungary for good. [Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD]

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LD132126 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov, PAP--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Soviet Minister of Higher and Secondary Vocational Education Vyacheslav Yelyutin, now on a visit to Poland. Poland's Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski was present at the meeting.

In the course of talks which passed in a cordial atmosphere they discussed the current issues of higher education in both countries, including modernization of the didactic processes, improvement of the university work, intensification of research and its close relation to the needs of national economy and culture, as well as reviewing the two nations scientific cooperation and its further development.

WERBLAN PRESENTS AWARDS AT ACADEMIC COMPETITION

LD060250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] The competition based on PhD theses and MA theses on knowledge about the Soviet Union and on Soviet friendship and cooperation has been decided. The awards were presented at a ceremony in Warsaw today. "Congratulating the prizewinners, Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Werblan stated among other things that the competition contributed to popularizing knowledge about the Soviet Union and Polish-Soviet relations. It served to strengthen the alliance, friendship and unity with the Soviet Union. Taking part in the cermony were Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology; Stanislaw Wronski, editor in chief of Nowe Drogi; Waclaw Batszczewski, secretary general of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society; and Stanislaw Gabrielski, chairman of the Main Board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students. A delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Association, which has arrived for the celebrations of the 62d anniversary of the October Revolution, was present, led by Aleksey Viktorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and member of the Main Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Association."

PAP CITES PRESS COMMENT ON DEATH OF S. KOREA'S PAK

LD301220 Warsaw PAP in English 0919 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct, PAP--The Polish press continues to carry commentaries on the slaying of the South Korean dictator, Pak Chong-hui. The PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU has written this inter alia:

"The killing of the South Korean dictator, Pak, the background of which has been unclear so far, is only one of the links of the chain of violent incidents that have taken place in that country recently. The state of martial law in Pusan, South Korea's second biggest city, and two other big towns, the intervention of units of paratroopers, tanks, and armoured cars, the wounded and killed persons, and the introduction of curfew resembled the atmosphere of a civil war.

"This was President Pak's reaction to mass demonstrations of youth and workers protesting the ousting of Kim Yong-sam, the opposition leader, from parliament because he dared criticize the dictator.

"It is doubtful whether the mere fact that another dictator is gone with the dictatorship being maintained, which lies in the interests of definite forces inside and outside South Korea, will satisfy the aspirations of the South Korean society demanding fundamental and genuine changes. The problem does not consist in the change of dictators but in the existence of the anti-popular dictatorship, ruthlessly violating human rights and artificially supported by the forces alien to the South Korean nation," says TRYBUNA LUDA.

The United Peasant Party daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY has written this inter alia on the same subject:

"Irrespective of all speculations on who supported the shooting in the Seoul restaurant it is a fact that although the incident is compromising, it plays into the hands of those who were concerned over the last outbreak of social discontent in South Korea and who were fed up with Pak as an ally. His death, in the conditions of the state of military alert, paves the way for new personnel reshuffles. Therefore, the efforts will be made to find a successor, discredited to a relatively small extent, and who will be able to back the political status quo. Certainly, it will not be Choe Kyu-ha, tool in Pak's hands and his former prime minister, appointed an interim president. But the death of the dictator is also an event which, apart from the planned processes, can also unleash unpredicted ones. It is a fact that the South Korean nation has been fed up not only with Pak but also with the system that bred him," says DZIENNIK LUDOWY.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES JABLONSKI'S VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA

LD132044 Warsaw PAP in English 1743 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov, PAP--The PUWP CC Political Bureau acquainted itself during a session today with the course and results of the visit by Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski to Mexico and Costa Rica.

The Political Bureau approved the agreements and decisions adopted during the visit stressing that they constituted a significant step forward in the development of Poland's relations with the countries of Latin America, contribute to the expansion of partner-like, mutually advantageous economic cooperation and scientific, technical and cultural exchanges. They also serve the implementation of the principles of Poland's foreign policy which aims at the consolidation of detente and peaceful cooperation among states.

BAJUR APPOINTED DEPUTY MINISTER OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

AU081800 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Text] PAP--On the motion of the minister of light industry, the Council of Ministers chairman has appointed Stanislaw Bajur under secretary of state and first deputy minister of light industry. Born in 1935 to a worker's family in Borek Sandomierski, Stanislaw Bajur graduated from the Lodz Polytechnical Institute with a diploma of textile engineer. Since 1960 he has been employed at cotton textile enterprises. In 1962-68 he was director of the cotton textile factory in Bielawa and then director of the Cotton Industry Association in Lodz. In 1971-75 he was general director of the peace partisans plant in Lodz. In 1975 he was transferred to the party apparatus. In 1975-77 he was secretary of the Lodz committee and, from 1977, was deputy chief of the Department for Light Industry, Trade and Consumption in the PZPR Central Committee. Stanislaw Bajur is a PZPR member.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRANCE'S MITTERRAND

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU092035 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Francois Mitterrand, first secretary of the French Socialist Party [PSF], who paid a friendly visit to our country. The guest was accompanied by Jacques Attali, member of the party's steering committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee.

During the meeting the sides briefed each other on activities and concerns of the two parties and exchanged views on the current stage and future prospects of relations between the RCP and PSF and between Romania and France as well as on certain issues of the European and world situation and of the international workers movement. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive evolution of relations of cooperation between the RCP and PSF and expressed the common desire to continue to act to develop and diversify relations of cooperation between the two parties, to the benefit of the traditional friendship between the Romanian and French peoples and in the interest of the general cause of democracy, national independence, social progress and understanding and cooperation in the world.

The RCP secretary general and the PSF first secretary emphasized the desire of the two parties to actively contribute to continuously deepening Romanian-French relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields, in the spirit of the new principles of the international life, and strengthening cooperation between the two countries in resolving the great problems of the international life.

The PSF first secretary highly assessed the Romanian people's successes in insuring their fatherland's socioeconomic development and the experience acquired in building a modern and prosperous Romania. The exchange of views on the international situation highlighted the great changes that have occurred in the world following the ever stronger assertion of the will of peoples to live in freedom, to put an end to the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, to be full masters of their destiny and to independently choose their own development road.

Pointing out that there are still unresolved problems in the world and that there are forces trying to oppose the course toward detente and peace, the two sides stressed the need to unite the forces of peoples in order to resolve, in their own interest, the great problems facing mankind today and the states of tension and conflict which still persist in the world. They also stressed the need to completely eliminate the use or threat of force, to democratize interstate relations, eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order, which can insure the faster progress of all countries, particularly of lagging ones, and world economic stability.

They paid particular attention to European issues and stressed the major importance of attaining real security in Europe for international peace and cooperation. In this respect they stressed the importance of thoroughly preparing the 1980 Madrid meeting, which is designed to contribute to strengthening the climate of trust and cooperation, particularly to adopting concrete measures for military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot conceive detente, peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

They reiterated the common determination to continue to deepen the dialog and cooperation between the two parties and the need to expand cooperation between communist, socialist, social-democratic and progressive parties in the struggle for the basic rights of the working people and all peoples, for attaining the ideals of peace, progress and prosperity of all mankind and for resolving contentious interstate problems through political negotiations.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

9 November Departure

AU131141 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Francois Mitterrand, first secretary of the French Socialist Party [PSF], who had paid a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, left Bucharest on 9 November. The guest had been accompanied by Jacques Attali, member of the PSF directorate.

The guest was seen off at Otopeni airport by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Mircea Malita, member of the RCP Central Committee, and other party aktivists.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PERUVIAN CP SECRETARY ON REELECTION

AU130858 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Jorge Del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP]:

On the occasion of your reelection as secretary general of the PCP, I take great pleasure in conveying to you warm congratulations and best wishes for health and success in your activities at the head of the party.

I am positive that the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation established between the RCP and the PCP will further develop, in the interests of the all-round development of the cooperation between the two countries and peoples, and of the cause of international peace and understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALFATTI DEPARTS BUCHAREST

AU101400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0924 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/11/1979--Franco Maria Malfatti, foreign minister of the Italian Republic, concluded on Saturday his official visit paid to Romania as guest of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Italian minister was seen off at the Otopeni airport by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, by other Romanian officials.

NICULESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN BANKER; JOINT BANK ESTABLISHED

AU101404 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance, today received (Gianino Paravicini), president of the (Banco di Sicilia), who is visiting our country. During the meeting the sides discussed issues concerning the expansion of bilateral banking cooperation in the framework of continuously developing economic relations between Romania and Italy. Vasile Voloseniuc, chairman of the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade, attended the meeting.

Documents on setting up the Italian-Romanian bank, with central headquarters in Rome and operational headquarters in Milan were also signed today in Bucharest. The documents were signed by Vasile Voloseniuc, chairman of the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade, and (Gianino Paravicini), president of the (Banco di Sicilia).

BURTICA RECEIVES CANADIAN PROVINCIAL MINISTER

AU091952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0846 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/11/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on Friday Horyt Schmid, minister of state for foreign trade of the Alberta Province (Canada). Discussed on the occasion were aspects of the economic collaboration between Romania and Canada, of expanding and diversifying commercial exchanges and economic and technical cooperation.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU122058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 12 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/11/1979--A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on November 12, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP president of Romania.

Analyzing the activity and preparatory measures for the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, the Executive Political Committee assessed highly the unfolding of the county party organizations' conferences, which thoroughly analyzed the activity of the party bodies and organizations, debated in communist exisgency and profound democratic spirit the draft documents of the 12th congress, which they endorsed unanimously, expressed the unanimous will of communists, of all citizens of the country for Nicolae Ceausescu to be re-elected to the office of general secretary of the party. The Executive Political Committee analyzed and endorsed new measures for the preparation and unfolding of the impending congress.

The Executive Political Committee then debated and endorsed the programme for the population's supply in the fourth quarter of 1978 and the first half of 1979 was in conformity with the programme set by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of November 1978, the Executive Political Committee highlighted that the volume of goods sold through the socialist trade in the mentioned period was by 9.1 percent bigger than in the previous year.

The programme for the population's supply for the next period, that is for the fourth quarter of this year and the first half of next year is drawn up in harmony with the new consumption demands brought about by the marked rise in the population's incomes, by the application, starting August 1, 1979, of the second stage of rise in the working people's remuneration in this quinquennium. In this respect, the marketable stock planned for the autumn-winter period is larger than that sold in the previous period. Important growth is planned for the basic foodstuffs--bread, maize, flour, sugar, meat and meat products, edible oil, milk and cheese, fish, vegetables and fruit--as well as non-alimentary products, like textiles, footwear, etc. in a more diverse range of sorts and of higher quality.

The Executive Political Committee then examined the report on the fulfilment of the programme of development of vegetable-growing in 1976-1980, and on measures suggested for 1980, as well as a report on the imporved mechanization conditions of the operations with the main farm cultures.

Highlighting that the vegetable production has increased 71.4 percent, the Executive Political Committee set to the relevant bodies tasks for the intensification of this production. Measures were recommended for updating the means of mechanization of agricultural, zootechnical and horticultural operations, the setting up of mechanization sections in the non-cooperativized zones, as well as organizational measures meant to raise the efficiency of activity as regards the mechanization.

President Nicolae Ceausescu presented an account during the meeting on the official visit of friendship paid to Romania by President Josip Broz Tito.

The Executive Political Committee fully endorsed and assessed highly the fruitful results of the fresh Romanian-Yugoslav summit in Bucharest, which extended the rich sum-up of political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia with decisions and measures of great importance, meant to contribute to the continuous deepening of the solidarity and external collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito, conducted in an ambience of warm friendship and full understanding, characteristic of the Romanian-Yugsolav relations, reaffirmed the importance and topical character of the principles and objectives included in the joint declaration signed in Belgrade, on September 10, 1976, for the successful development of the friendly relations of the multilateral collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, in the spirit of the principles of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, comradely assistance--setting an example of relations between two friendly neighbouring socialist countries.

The Executive Political Committee underlined the special importance of the political conclusions synthesized in the Romanian-Yugoslav joint declaration signed by the two party and state leaders.

Stressed was the significance of the decisions made on the occasion for expanding the economic cooperation, as well as the diversification of collaboration in culture, art, education, science, information and tourism.

The Executive Political Committee also stressed the special importance of the broad exchange of views between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito on the current international problems, which revealed the identity of views and the similarity of stands on all subjects discussed.

High appreciation was given to the reiteration of Romania's and Yugoslavia's determination to strengthen their collaboration internationally for the assertion of the cause of detente, security and peace, to intensify their efforts for the translation into life of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, for a good preparation of the future all-European Madrid meeting which should lead to fresh steps being taken in consolidating collaboration on our continent, give impulse to the adoption of concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament.

Appreciated was the reassertion of Romania's and Yugoslavia's will to further work for intensifying bilateral and multilateral collaboration among the Balkan states grounded on the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and observance of territorial integrity, for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and good neighbourliness.

The full accord was expressed toward the determination of Romania and Yugoslavia to make their contribution to the peaceful settlement of all litigious problems among states by means of negotiations and understandings only, to work for the elimination of the threat or use of force in international relations, for the strict observance of the peoples' rights to independently shape their destinies without outside interventions and pressures. Stressed was the importance of further supporting the efforts made for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order which should secure a more rapid progress of the lagging countries.

Also highlighted was the significance of Romania's and Yugoslav' 's manifest solidarity with the movement of the non-aligned countries, with the peoples fighting imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for national independence, for the definitive liquidation of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid.

Expressed was the satisfaction at the successful development of the relations and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia as well as between the other social-political organizations of the two countries. Also underlined was the importance of the reassertion of the determination of the RCP and LC to further act for strengthening the unity of the communist and working class international movement, of all revolutionary and democratic forces in their struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Unanimously approving the understanding and conclusions reached on the visit, the Executive Political Committee established measures for their translation into life.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST FOR 12TH RCP CONGRESS

AU132007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 13 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/11/1979--Delegations and representatives of parties and other political organizations have arrived in Bucharest to attend the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party: The delegation of the Party du Congress Pour l'Independence de Madagascar [as received], led by Chairman Richard Andriamanjato, the delegation of the Movement of United Worker-Peasant People's Action of Chile, led by Simael Yllona Mouaut, member of the Central Committee of the movement, the delegation on the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, led by Francisco Gamboa Guzman, member of the Political Commission, secretary of the CC of the party, the representative of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica--Professor Alfonso Carro Zuniga, member of the National Political Directorate of the party.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO POPULAR TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

LD091435 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--President Tito has sent the following message to the participants in the Sixth Congress of Popular Technology of Yugoslavia:

Comrade delegates, I send you warm greetings and best wishes for the successful work of your congress.

The popular technology of Yugoslavia has worked for 35 years now on raising the technical culture of the people, especially children and youth. Your organization is making a significant contribution to the raising of technical and specialized cadres for the needs of industry and agriculture. Popular technology's activity extends to a wide circle of working people and citizens, whom it helps to master science and technology and make use of acquired knowledge in their everyday life and work. In this way it is itself growing into a creative movement and becoming a social organization of special interest.

It goes without saying that major tasks lie ahead of you. In particular you must encourage the development of technical and production creativity in the organizations of associated labor and the raising of the technical and specialized skills of workers in material production. The same applies to the countryside.

Popular technology must help prepare village people for the most appropriate use of modern technology in agriculture and the home. This will make a considerable contribution to the improvement in the conditions of life and work in the countryside and will thus also widen the base for the organization's spread among the masses.

It is indispensable to enable the concept of technical culture as an integral part of general culture and education and the need for its faster development along with other social activities to become predominant in all social and work environments. The organized socialist forces of our society should also dedicate themselves to this. They should strive for the development of technical culture on the principle of the free exchange of labour and for ensuring that this is provided for in all the future plans of social and economic development. The raising of the technical standard of our population is also important from the point of view of all-peoples defense and social protection, as well as from the point of view of safeguarding the achievements of our socialist revolution.

Because of all this I attach great importance to your organization and wish you success in appraising every aspect of the results which you have so far achieved and in setting yourself realistic tasks for the next period.

Conference Activities

LD092024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Pristina--Following the introductory report by Stevan Bezdanov, a debate was begun at the Sixth Congress of Popular Technology of Yugoslavia on the work of this mass social organization in the past 4 years and on the tasks on the further self-managing transformation of technical culture in our country.

The first to speak was Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council. In our society major results have been achieved in the development of production forces and in increasing the professional and scientific potentials of society, as well as in the continuous raising of the educational level in particular of the young generation.

Speaking about the significance of including popular technology of Yugoslavia in various structures of all-people's Defense, Col Gen Bruno Vuletic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, stressed that our communist was allocating considerable resources for the equipping of the armed forces, in particular of the Yugoslav People's Army, with up-to-date weapons and equipment. An efficient and optimum use of these resources in defense calls for morally and politically conscious and strong people with high technical and specialized training. These aims, Colonel General Vuletic said, cannot be successfully achieved only when military recruits come to the units. They must be achieved much earlier and in a much broader sense and it is precisely in this that the great role and the major task of the organizations of popular technology and of other social forces lie.

Lazar Zaric, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, spoke about the need to strengthen the positions of norodna tehnika in associated labor.

TITO MESSAGE CONGRATULATES BELGRADE RADIO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU091332 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Message from SFRY President Josip Broz Tito read at the festive session of the Belgrade Radio and Television Workers Councils on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Belgrade Radio and 35th anniversary of its operations in Socialist Yugoslavia in Belgrade on 9 November]

[Text] To the collective of Belgrade Radio:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its founding and the 35th anniversary of work in our socialist community I send my most cordial congratulations and greetings to the Belgrade Radio collective. Half a century of the existence of Belgrade Radio is an important jubilee. From the time when it was heard for the first time in the liberated capital to this day Belgrade Radio has developed together with the revolutionary transformation of our society and, at the same time, served this transformation with its programs.

I remember with what excitement the reports of Belgrade Radio and of our other radio stations about the victorious battles for the country's final and complete liberation were awaited. This was the case also after the war when superhuman efforts were made to reconstruct our devasted country and overcome the many difficulties that we faced.

Reporting on the results which we achieved under difficult and complex conditions, Belgrade Radio really made a great contribution to encouraging the enormous enthusiasm of the masses of the people in the construction of the country and the development of new social relations. Your involvement in the development of the socialist self-managing system and in strengthening the role and the position of the workingman within this system is of special importance. In the future, too, you must be primarily and imperatively oriented toward the needs of the working people. Their creative efforts and achievements must be emphasized but in the same manner it is necessary to adopt a critical attitude toward everything that slows down or obstructs our self-managing development. You have also successfully followed our foreign political activity and especially our nonalined policy which has secured for Yugoslavia an enormous reputation in the world.

In this contemporary time, when misinformation has become, among other things, a means of various pressures and of struggle for dishonest aims, objective reporting can make a great contribution to better understanding and greater trust between countries and peoples and thereby also to insuring peace and stability in the world.

I especially recommend to you, that is, both to you and to the working people in all our information media, that you promote the further movement of our people closer to one another and the further strengthening of the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and national ties. And this means that you must also continue to maintain vigilance against all attempts to threaten this greatest achievement of ours.

Convinced that, bearing constantly in mind the role of the press, radio and television and their great influence, you will continue to perform your responsible tasks conscientiously and with devotion in the future, I wish much success in your further work. Signed: Josip Broz Tito.

COMMENTARIES ON U.S. EMBASSY SITUATION IN TEHRAN

POLITIKA Views

AU101320 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 79 pp 1-2 AU

[J. Gustincic report: "Calm With Clenched Teeth"]

[Excerpts] New York, 7 November--Carter's decision in the extremely dramatic Tehran situation to make no hasty or excessively sharp moves, despite the concern over the fate of 60 American hostages (but also perhaps because of it), will be judged by diplomats as courageous. In the past, since a big power is involved, a sharp reaction would have been taken for granted, but, as someone in Washington said last night, "gunboat diplomacy" no longer provides the right solutions.

This decision of the President, astonishingly, enjoys the support of the leadership of both parties in the Senate, if we judge by last night's reactions by Democratic Majority Leader Byrd and Republican Minority Leader Baker. Since Howard Baker has also become one of the contestants for the presidential nomination only a few days ago, his attitude deserves special praise.

What Will The Reaction Be?

There is nothing easier than to hit the table with your fist. Still, there are quite a few Americans who call attention to the origins of the present anti-Americanism in Iran, that is, to that very "impressive" idea of CIA in 1953 to overthrow Mossadeq's government and return the exiled shah to his throne. It seemed at the time that this was the end of American troubles in the Persian wing of "the free world." But the troubles had only begun.

Nevertheless, will the voters give the President credit for his calmness which is not a sign of any kind of carelessness but rather a sign of an understanding of the new times and of a realization of the limitations of what is possible or what can be recommended? If the calmness were demonstrated at the level of great and recognized positions of resoluteness in the manner understood by the average public, then it would be accepted as a sign of strength. But since the public has been exposed for a long time to unfavorable appraisals of every single realistic move of Carter's--and this may appear now as though what is involved is yet another sign of indecisiveness--then it is difficult to predict the final reaction. In fact, this depends on the question of whether this attitude will pay off. And whether it will pay off is to some extent in the hands of the agitated movement of Iranian students which enjoys a certain official approval.

In any event, the National Security Council and especially the State Department are awaiting the news from Tehran with trembling hearts. Something irreversible can happen at any time. A military operation to rescue the hostages could have negative results not only because the students would kill the hostages and thus defeat the purpose of the action but rather also because such an action would hurt the superpower's reputation more than any hesitation.

Numerous efforts now in progress to find a compromise are greatly hampered by the fact that there are limits to meeting the demands of the Iranian students. Return the shah? The suspicions of the Iranians who think that the shah is not sick but that he has rather merely found a pretext for finding a safe shelter, strangely coincides with the everyday concepts of life of many Americans who would not be surprised to find out that this is really so. But when the step has been once taken and the sick shah has been allowed to enter the country (and his stay will probably have to be extended because of the nature of treatment), then any retreat would be considered an act of shame both from the political and from the humanitarian viewpoint. The storm that the public would raise would be greater than the storm that would have been raised if the shah were not allowed to enter the country even for the purpose of medical treatment. Solutions must be sought in something else.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has perhaps found the best way to deal with the turn of events in Iran when yesterday, first in a statement for the press and then in his talks with the Iranian charge d'affaires, he expressed the concern of the world diplomacy and his own concern over the use of the means which are explicitly prohibited under the international conventions on the rights of diplomats.

Against Violence

It is felt at the East River that, just as the times of gunboats have passed or should have passed, in the same way it is impossible to accept any violent settling of accounts with the official representatives of any country, if the application of "double standards" and the destruction of the communications used to solve international crises and prevent military conflicts are to be avoided. The truth is always complex but the truth is also simple: peace is indivisible and therefore the means for preserving peace are also inviolable.

Belgrade Radio Comment

AU102045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Excerpts] In the course of the past week, the relations between Iran and the United States have become very complex. The U.S. Embassy in Tehran has been occupied by students indignant at Washington's extending hospitality to former Shah of Iran Reza Pahlavi. What has caused the crisis? Here is what Cedomir Vuckovic says:

The crisis has been caused by a conjunction of various circumstances. Iran is again seething. The country has no premier, and Tehran University students have occupied the U.S. Embassy and proclaimed 60 American diplomatic officials hostages until, as it is said, former Shah Reza Pahlavi is returned to Iran. The country is ruled by the Revolutionary Council, but all the reigns are held by religious leader Khomeyni, who has approved the student action asserting that Washington must not intervene in Iran.

Washington has shown maximum patience so far, and at the same time it refused to talk with Iran about the fate of the shah who really is in America, allegedly for treatment of a serious illness.

It is uncertain for the present how long the present position of the U.S. officials will last. What is new is that the students who claim to be followers of Ayatollah Khomeyni this morning called the ambassadors of Syria, Algeria, France and Sweden to see that the 60 held Americans are treated humanely.

The question arises whether the action of the Iranian students really was the only way for Khomeyni to lay his hands on the former shah of Iran, whom he wants to bring to trial. It seems that the effect of all this will be less than expected, regardless of the fact that the students assert they found documents showing that the Americans prepared not only the arrival of the former shah of Iran to the United States but also his return to Iran.

However, the invasion of a foreign embassy and holding its citizens also means a challenge and it cannot be approved as a means, particularly since other ways exist to try to achieve what religious leader Khomeyni wants, which is for the former Iranian sovereign to answer for his behavior while in power.

The first negative consequences of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are appearing. Iran has reduced its oil deliveries to the Americans and in return they stopped the delivery of parts for Iranian arms. One may say that internal crisis and uncertainty are continuing and even aggravating. The Iranian masses that carried the revolution on their shoulders continue to seethe. It seems that there continues to be an excess of spontaneity and elemental force. This certainly does not lead to a lasting turning of the Iranian revolution in a direction which would suit the Iranian people. One must not forget that the Khomeyni regime continues to be pressed both by internal adversaries of the Iranian revolution and by strong foreign factors, and this is not to be underestimated.

INFORMATION SECRETARY BAJRA ARRIVES IN BONN 12 NOVEMBER

LD131450 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0954 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 13 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Information Ismailj Bajra heads a Yugoslav delegation which yesterday evening arrived in Bonn on an official visit at the invitation of the Federal Republic Government Press Department head and State Secretary Klaus Boelling.

During the talks today, Klaus Boelling will inform Ismailj Bajra about the work of the Bonn Information Department. During the next four days, the Yugoslav delegation will tour a number of major Federal Republic information media and the Yugoslav Cultural Information Center in Cologne.

LCY'S MARINC RECEIVES IRAQI BA'TH OFFICIAL

AU131750 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has had talks in Belgrade with Hasan 'Ali, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Iraq, on the activity of the two countries in the nonalined movement. The successful development of cooperation between the LCY and the Iraqi Ba'th Party was also discussed, as well as possibilities of further promoting that cooperation.